THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

E. St. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XVII., No. 816. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 17TH, 1866. PRICE, TAELS 15 PER ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at this port as *Merchant and Commission Agent*, under the firm of Wm. Remé & Co.

WILLIAM REMÉ.

6my 693 Shanghai, 1st Feb., 1866.

NOTICE.—We have this day established a branch of our Japan business at this Port under the management of Mr. ALBERT SCHROEDER, who is authorized to sign our firm.

TEXTOR & Co.

Hong name—Tak Chuen 全德

Premises corner of Pekin and Keangsoo Roads.

31ga 682 Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1866.

NOTICE.—I have taken the house in Hankow Road formerly occupied by Dr. SIBBALD, and am doing business as a *Commission Agent & Broker.*

WILLIAM CHURCH.

Wha-Loong 華隆

tf 683 Shanghai, 1st January, 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. CLEMENT LUCAS has this day been admitted a partner in our Firm.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.

31ma 684 Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1866.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. THOMAS S. ODELL in our Firm ceased on the 31st December, 1865; and Mr. ERNEST DEACON has this day been admitted a partner

DEACON & Co.

30ju 685 Canton, 1st January, 1866.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. CRAVEN WILSON in our Firm, both in Hankow and Chiukiang, terminated on the 15th instant.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co.
Shanghai, June 17th, 1865.

WITH reference to the above, the business hitherto conducted by Messrs. CRAVEN WILSON & Co., at Chinkiang, will for the future be carried on under the style and Firm of

CHARLES HUDSON & Co.

tf 608 Shanghai, 17th June, 1865.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned (in the absence of Mr. ALBERT ROBINSON, M. Inst., C. E.) having been appointed Agents for Messrs. RANDOLPH, ELDER & Co., Engineers and Shipbuilders, Glasgow, are prepared to give full particulars concerning the cost of Steamers, Steam Dredging Vessels, Screw Pile Wharves, &c., and to contract for same at home prices.

Plans, models, and specifications of the above can be seen on application.

GLOVER & Co.

tf 434 Shanghai, 18th May, 1864.

NOTICE.—During my absence from China, I have appointed Mr. D. L. HUNTER of this port to act as my attorney; and I have to request that all communications from this date be addressed to him at he office of Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

J. T. BRAND.

tf 664 Shanghai, 21st Oct., 1865.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself in this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.

tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864.

NOTICE.—The business of the Undersigned as *Public Tea Inspector and Commission Agent* at this port will from this date be carried on under the style of KINNEAR & Co.

W. B. KINNEAR.

tf 567 Foochow, Jan. 1st, 1865.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself as *Publi. Tea Inspector* at this Port.

ALEXANDER COCK.

Office,—*Luou-Hokee-Hong.*

tf 635 Shanghai, Sept. 1st., 1865.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our Firm at Chefoo, and Mr. J. D. THORBURN will sign our Firm per procuration at that place.

MEADOWS & Co.

tf 297 Tientsin, 2nd November, 1863.

JOHN POOK,

COMMISSION AGENT,

4, LIME STREET SQUARE,

tf London, E.C.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

ST. Julien Claret, (Barton & Guestier's) 1-doz. cases,		Tls. 8.00
Medoc,	(do. do.)	„ 5.00
Finest Cognac Brandy,	(do. do.)	„ 10.00
Sherry,	(Yasais,)	„ 8.00
Cognac,	(Gledstanes Coningham,)	„ 8.00
Port	„ „ „	„ 6.00
„	„ „ „	„ 8.00
Sherry	„ „ „	„ 7.00
Champagne,	„ „	„ 8.00
Soda Water.	(Schweppe's,)	„ 12.00
Nassau Seltzer Water,		Tls. 1.25
	„	„ 2.00

CHAPMAN, KING & Co.

tf 223 Shanghai, 1st August, 1865.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL £2,000,000 Sterling.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings of European construction or their contents, at current rates of Premium.

WILSON CORNABÉ & Co.

20ap 687 Chefoo, 1st January, 1866.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1821.

EXISTING INSURANCES UPWARDS of 75 MILLIONS PREMIUMS MODERATE. Settlements of Losses prompt and liberal. No charge for Policies.

Agent at Shanghai,
F. R. GAMWELL.

23ju-66 666 Shanghai, Dec. 23rd, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILLIAN & Co.

tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £40,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building situated on the British Concession at Tzechuhlin, Tientsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1.—On Buildings or on their contents.
2.—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,250,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1863.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Marine Branch: 8 ROYAL EXCHANGE AVENUE LONDON.

CAPITAL,.....£1,500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the *Marine Branch* of the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies at current rates of Premium.

GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 258 Shanghai, 14th Oct., 1863.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned is authorized, to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings or their Contents to the extent of £20,000 at this Port, Hankow, Kiukiang, and Tientsin.

C. RYLEY.

31dc-66 325 Shanghai, 14th Feb., 1866.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING INCOME—THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in drafts at 30 days sight (favor of PERCY M. DOVE, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.

tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company at Shanghai and Hankow, are prepared to grant policies against fire on the usual terms on any one building or its contents, as also on blocks of Chinese buildings.

For terms apply to

TRAUTMANN & Co.

11fe-66 576 Shanghai, 2nd June, 1864.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.

8jy-66 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, accept Risks on produce shipped from this Port to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow and Hongkong.

MAITLAND, BUSH & Co.
Hong name—Wha-kee.

tf 379 Newchwang, January 1864.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. PORTER, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co.)
J. THORNE, Esq. (Messrs. Thorne Bros. & Co.)
R. R. TYERS, Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)
A. J. HOW, Esq., (Messrs. Solmson & Co.)
F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. E. GWYN,—*Actg. Secretary.*

tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1782.

Trustees & Directors.

DECIMUS BURTON, Esq
TRAVERS BUXTON, Esq.
OCTAVIUS EDWARD COOPE, Esq
WILLIAM COTTON, Esq.
JOHN DAVIS, Esq.
GEORGE ARTHUR FULLER, Esq.
CHARLES EMANUEL GOODHART, Esq.
JAMES ALEXANDER GORDON, Esq.
EDWARD HAWKINS, Jun., Esq.
KIRKMAN D. HODGSON, Esq., M.P.
WILLIAM JAMES LANCASTER, Esq.
JOHN DORRIEN MAGENS, Esq
JOHN TIMOTHY OXLEY, Esq.
BENJAMIN SHAW, Esq.
WM. JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.
HENRY HEYMAN TOULMI Esq.
MATTHEW WHITING, Esq.

INSURANCES against Loss by Fire are effected by the PHŒNIX COMPANY, upon every description of Property, in every part of the World, on the most favorable Terms.

The promptitude and liberality with which its engagements are always met by this Company are well known, and the importance of its relations with the Public may be estimated from the fact, that since its establishment it has paid more than *Eight Millions Sterling* in discharge of Claims for Losses by Fire.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Goods, and Property against Fire, for *large amounts.*

They are also authorized to insure Ships in the harbour against Fire, with or without cargo.

Claims will be paid either by the Agents here or the Company in London.

HUGHES, WILLGOSS & Co.

15jy-66 618 Yokohama, 3rd Mar., 1864.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at the Current Rates of Premium.

DOW & Co.

31dc-66 324 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.

President:

Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE, Bart., F.R.S.

Board of Direction:

JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
C. J. BARNETT, Esp., (Barnett, Hoare, Barnett & Co.)
G. H. BARNETT, Esq., Glympton Park, Woodstock.
BENJAMIN COHEN, Esq., New Court.
JAMES FLETCHER, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
WILLIAM GLADSTONE, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
G. J. GOSCHEN, Esq., M.P., for the City of London, (Frwhling & Goschen.)
SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq., M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth.
JAMES HELME, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
SAMPSON LUCAS, Esq., (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)
ELLIOT MACNAGHTEN, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
THOMAS MASTERMAN, Esq., Collingwood House, Brighton.
J. M. MONTEFIORE, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sir ANTHONY DE ROTHSCHILD, M.P., for the City of London.
THOMAS C. SMITH, Esq., 23, Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

ASSURANCES on buildings and contents, accepted at lowest current rates. Losses promptly and liberally settled.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in China.

tf 437 Shanghai, 20th May, 1864.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents, to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

of 619 Shanghai, 10th July, 1866.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Liability Limited.)

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shanghai Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 308 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF
Emery, Black Lead, Cabinet Glass Paper, Emery and Glass Cloth,
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS,
Silversmiths' Soap
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, Plate Glass, &c.
SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON, RUSSIAN, AND OTHER GLUES.

WELLINGTON MILLS,
Blackfriars Road, London, S.

27jy 690 January 27th, 1866.

MACHINERY.

MR. A. F. YARROW, Engineer, contracts for all kinds of Machinery, and will furnish prices and full particulars on application.—33, Cornhill, London, E.C.

23ma 570 December 23rd, 1865.

TUPPER & Co.,

Manufacturers of
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON IRON ROOFING, SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c., &c.

61 A, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

23dc-66 671 December, 23rd, 1865.

JUDSON'S ANILINE DYES,

In Crystals, Powdor, or Liquid
Packed in Bottles, 1 and 2 ozs.; or Jars, 1 and 2 lbs. each.

NAMES OF COLOURS

Magenta, Rosaine, Fuchsine, Violet Purple, Crimson, Mauve, Blue, Green, Canary Orange, Yellow, Phosphine, Scarlet, Red, Ultramarine, Brown, Black, Regina, Soluble Blue.

The majority of our Dyes are entirely *soluble* in boiling water, and will dye without the addition of other ingredients.

The above may be procured through any London Merchant, or of the Proprietors,

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
19a, Coleman Street, London.

N.B.—Be sure and write for JUDSON'S Dye.

14dc-66 o-s-w 651 Oct. 14th, 1865.

AMMUNITION.

Eley's Ammunition

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

For Sporting or Military Purposes.

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech-loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles, Pin Cartridges, for "Lefaucheux" Revolvers of 7, 9, and 12 millimetres.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Deane's, Tranter's, Adam's, and other Revolvers.

Ball Cartridges

for Enfield Rifles, also for Westley Richard's Terry's, Wilson's, Mont Storm's, Green's and other Breech-loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight, made by compression from soft Refined Lead. Mechanically fitting projectiles for Rigby's and Henry's Rifles.

ELEY BROTHERS, Gray's-Inn-Road, London, W.C.

(WHOLESALE ONLY).

24ma-66 643 September 30th, 1865.

TEETH WITHOUT PAIN.

ODONTEOIDON.

PATENT, MARCH 1ST, 1862.

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or metallic fastenings, and especially adapted for those long resident in warm climates.

MESSRS. GABRIEL,

THE OLD ESTABLISHED DENTISTS.

Diploma, 1815.

27, Harley Street, Cavendish Square, and 4 doors from the Railway Bridge, Ludgate Hill, London;

Liverpool: 134, Duke Street.

Birmingham: 65, New street.

Parties at the extremity of the globe, by forwarding particulars as to the condition of their mouths, with an enclosure of One Guinea, will receive by return that which will enable them to take an impression of the mouth, so as to enable Messrs. G. to forward either a partial or complete set of Teeth.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED ODONTALGIQUE, for restoring and preserving the Teeth, 10s. 6d. and 21s. per bottle. Patent White Enamel for stopping Front Teeth, warranted never to change colour, 5s. and 10s. 6d. per packet; and the Gutta Percha 1s. 6d. per box.

GABRIEL'S Practical Treatise on the Teeth, which explains the numerous advantages obtainable by their patented method, may be had of their Agents, or will be furnished direct on receipt of Twelve Stamps.

13my-66 599 May 13th, 1865.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

COLTS' REVOLVERS,

As supplied to and adopted by the English, American, Russian, Prussian, and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House Protection, Travellers and Officers. Colt's celebrated Revolving

RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS AND PISTOL-CARBINES

(Pistol with attachable stock.) Exhibition Prize Medal awarded, 1862. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London-proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.

HOLSTERS, BELTS, POUCHES, AMMUNITION,

Address—

COLT'S FIRE-ARMS COMPANY, 14, PALL MALL, LONDON,

Also to be had through any India or Colonial Agency.

18ma-67 o-a-f 698 March 18th, 1866.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held at the Union Chapel (Shantung Road) every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, and in the Evening at 6 o'clock; also on Thursday Evening at 6 o'clock.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held every Sunday Morning at 12.30 o'clock, and Evening at 7.30 o'clock, in the American Episcopal Chapel, Hong-que.

NOTICE.—TRINITY CHURCH.—DIVINE SERVICE is celebrated every Sunday at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday of every month.

Persons not holding Pews are at liberty to occupy any seats they may find vacant when the reading of "The Psalms" is finished.

LATEST DATES.

England,... (tel.)	Feb. 14	Hankow,.....	Mar. 8
Hongkong,.....	Mar. 13	Nagasaki,.....	Mar. 11
Tientsin,.....	—	Yokohama,.....	Mar. 1

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,.....	Dec. 11	Received via Marseilles,	
Shanghai,.....	Nov. 24		Jan. 18th.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.
For the week ending March 16th, 1866.

Malwa.		Patna.	Benares.
Mar. *Nom.*—Tls.	*Old.*—Tls.	*Nom.*—Tls.	Tls.
10,—.....	630.....	.....	560.....
12,—.....	632.....	.....	560.....
13,—.....	635.....	.....	560.....
14,—.....	650.....	.....	510.....
15,—.....	660.....	.....	525.....
16,—.....	665.....	.....	530.....

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—March 16th, *Singapore*, (Br. str.) Edmond, from Hongkong; *Swenoada*, (Am. str.) Jayne, from Hongkong; *Rover*, (Am. bq.) Hunt, from Fuchau; *Belle Jackson*, (Am. bg.) Rennie, from San Francisco; *Deroulede*, (H. I. M. S.) Chiousse, from Chefoo.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Dumbarton* from Hongkong: —Capt. Batton; Messrs. E. J. Duncanson, A. Dent, K. C. Dow, W. Inglis, J. R. Manson, T. Merry, J. E. Weston, A. K. McDonald, J. Maitland, W. Lloyd, W. Lent, W. Partigat, C. H. Pulpiphar and J. Cashman. Per *Hiogo* from Nagasaki:—Messrs. Chevalier, Friche, Herbansen and ten Chinese. Per *Singapore*, from Hongkong:—Mr. & Mrs. Hargreaves & 2 children, Messrs. W. Scott, R. Thin, Bairir & Friend, Campbell, Jorille, V. H. Turner, Corgill, Sterns and Atkinson.

ONE of the P. & O. Co.'s Steamers, with Mails, &c., for Europe, is appointed to leave on Monday the 26th inst.

THE London Mail of the 10th Feb., due in Hongkong on the 23rd March, and here on the 28th.—It arrived last year on the 30th March per *Yeso*.

THE French Mail of Febp. 17th, due in Hongkong on the 28th March, and here on the 5th of April. It arrived last year on the 5th of April per Str. *Labourdonnais*.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—To Subscribers. Ten Lines and under, *One Tael*—each additional line, *One Mace*. One-half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, *payable in advance*.

☞ *Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.*

ORDERS.—From other ports, for Subscription and Advertisements, must be accompanied by a reference for payment in Shanghai, or they cannot be attended to, in consequence of the inconvenience of collecting small sums at distant places.

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD*.—Per Annum, *Fifteen Taels*;—Six Months, *Eight Taels*;—Three Months, *Four Taels*;—*all payable in advance*. SINGLE NUMBERS.—To Subscribers, 2 *mace* 5 *cand.*; To Non-Subscribers, *One mace*. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current form.

THE publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 4 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1866.

IT is be permissible to compare very small things with very great, it will be interesting to compare the different results of the agitation which has been going on in favour of reform, simultaneously in England and Shanghai. The Municipal government of Shanghai has hitherto been conducted on *quasi* feudal principles; that is to say landholders only have been allowed a share in the government or a voice in public assemblies. The general public have been in the position of the Roman *plebs* before the institution of tribunes, so far as electoral privileges were concerned; though they have got much reason to complain of the results of this oligarchical form of government. The English settlement has developed under its auspices from the few paddy-fields which the generosity of the Chinese government allotted us in 1842, into a city whose houses cover some 250 acres of ground, and shelter 70,000 inhabitants; the yearly trade has reached a total value of £40,000,000, and—what is more to the point in considering the form of government that has obtained—the pathways through these paddy-fields have been converted into good streets, in which by means of a revenue of some £50,000 a year, nearly as good order and tranquillity are maintained as at home. While, therefore, entertaining a very justifiable desire for progress, we have every reason to be grateful to the system and the men who have brought about such satisfactory results. But we design rather to dwell on the present than to recur to the past; to comment on the newly adopted rate of franchise rather than on the system which has just been changed. Provided, then, that the revised regulations adopted at the recent meetings of Land Renters receive the sanction of the English and American governments, every house-holder paying a rental of Tls. 700 per annum, or any individual whatever contributing Tls. 20 per annum in the shape of taxes to the municipal exchequer, will be entitled to vote at the election of members to a seat in our local parliament; while any one occupying a house rented at Tls. 1,800 per annum or paying an annual tax on house or landed property of Tls. 50 per annum, will be eligible for a seat in that parliament. In other words, the payment of about £225 rental, or of £6 taxes are the requisite qualifications for a vote; and the payment of £575 rental, or of £16 taxes, for a seat. The property qualification for members of the English parliament has been abolished, without probably a single change being effected in the class of men who are elected to it. So in this respect no comparison can be instituted unless it be to say that, in view of the difference between the social polity here and at home, it would be most unwise to follow, in this respect, the English example. The extreme difference between the electoral qualifications, however, is sufficiently striking, setting aside the higher grade. While we have with difficulty gained a £250 franchise, large numbers at home are dissatisfied with a £10 standard, and are agitating for a reduction to £6; while we fix the payment of £6 per annum in taxes as a necessary qualification, at home the payment of £6 rental is sought to be established as entitling the householder to a vote. The discrepancy is enormous, and not to be explained by the excessive cost of houses in the settlement as compared with even the most expensive parts of England. This excess certainly does not average a larger proportion than four or five to one, while the standard for a vote adopted at Shanghai is twenty-five times larger than even the existing rate at home. The £6 tax clause elicited the greatest opposition, on the ground that it would have the effect of swamping the landed interest, an argument that was no doubt used by the barons when Henry III first established county representation; which was urged by both nobles and country gentlemen with all the energy of which they were capable, as an objection to the reform of 1832, and is now being advanced with equal confidence by opponents of the further concessions which the liberal party is striving to attain. As yet, however, the claim of numbers to be heard even in opposition to the wish of individual property-holders has been acknowledged, and unless their advocates are too extravagant in their demands the present reform agitation will result in still further concessions. There are certain principles which have force notwithstanding every difference in circumstance, and while fully recognising the wide difference between the social polity in England and Shanghai, we see no reason why the outer many should not enjoy a voice and vote as well as the fortunate few, here as well as at home. After all, however, the question is one of abstract theory; for whether the voters be few or many, Municipal Councillors will continue to be chosen from the landholding class as at present; and the voices of landholders or their agents will always be powerful in public assemblies. For individually, they are for the most part men of prominence and influence, and their agents in their absence will be the men who have succeeded to their places in their hongs. In contrasting then the rates of franchise here and at home, we desire rather to notice the distinction as a curious fact, than to complain of its existence.

Summary of the Week.

Public attention was during the past week exclusively engaged by the Land Renters' Meeting called to consider the proposed revised *Land Regulations*. We shall readily be excused for not attempting a summary of the proceedings at this meeting, seeing that our columns are already filled by a detailed report of the discussions which arose. Another calamity has befallen the S.S.N. Co. in the injury sustained by the *Kiangse* during her last trip to Ningpo. She went ashore on the Taiping Tock, and was with much difficulty and at considerable risk brought back to Shanghai. On Monday last the Volunteers were brigaded with the sailors and marines from H.M.S. *Barossa*, and marched to the Race-course, where they went through various evolutions in a highly satisfactory manner. The Municipal Council has gained another triumph over the rate-payers in the decision pronounced by the Chief Judge in the case of "Keswick and others *v.* Kofod" of which a report will be found elsewhere.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Singapore* with the English mail of Jan. 26th and telegrams to the 14th ultimo arrived yesterday.

March 14th.

Before SIR E. HORNBY.

C. GODWIN, Esq.

W. KESWICK AND OTHERS *v.* C. KOFOD.

Mr. MYBURGH in opening the case, explained that the action was brought to recover a sum of Tls. 222.50 due from the defendant from the 1st July 1863, for taxes in respect of houses and land. He should call one of the officers of the Municipal Council to prove that a formal demand had been made on the defendant and that he had refused to pay.

Mr. NORTON objected that he was out of the limits, down at the far end of Hongque, and never saw any Municipal people.

The COURT had already decided that Hongque was within the limits, in the Wills case. No distinction was recognised between the English and American settlements. All persons residing within the limits of the settlement set apart for foreigners were liable for Municipal taxes.

Mr. MYBURGH said the fact that Mr. Kofod had a vote at the Land Renters' meetings in respect of his property, sufficiently proved that it was was within the limits of the settlement.

MICHAEL LOFTUS, one of the Municipal tax collectors, was here called to prove that Mr. Kofod's property was within the limits; that land situated further away from the settlement was assessed and paid taxes; and that he had applied to Mr. Kofod for payment which the latter had refused.

Mr. KOFOD explained that his reason for objecting to pay the tax was that he got no police protection, and the roads near his property were in a very bad state. He had no objection to pay taxes if he got anything for them; but he was assessed Tls. 90 per annum for nothing. The police beat did not approach within 500 yards of his house and he had actually had a gate stolen from its hinges. He had to make his own road at a cost of $400, and to employ his own watchman. There was a stagnant pool in front of the houses adjoining his, stretching half way across the road. He had not represented the matter to the Municipal Council, because he had understood that their limits did not extend so far; moreover, his houses were assessed at Tls. 1,000, when he could not get Tls. 600 for them; and one had never been occupied.

The COURT said all this was very legitimate ground for complaint to the Council; and if had no doubt that if Mr. Kofod laid his grievances before them, he would get a remedy. But that could not be recognised by the Court as a ground for not paying his taxes. If it were so, every one would be urging some grievance as an excuse for non-payment. He had no doubt the real reason for the failure of the Council in many respects was that they had no money. The Defendant ought to have represented what he had now brought forward to the Council; and if they had still neglected to attend to matters clearly within their duty, the neglect might have formed good ground for action against them. But as it was, it could not be urged as a defence against the action. He had better represent the matter at once to the Council. Costs of *cancellaria* only would be given.

LAND RENTERS' MEETING.

A Meeting of Land Renters on the English and American settlements was held at H. B. M.'s Consulate on the 9th instant, to consider the Revised Land Regulations which had been recommended by the Committee appointed on the 15th April last, H. B. M.'s Consul in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, said the meeting had been called by his colleague the Consul General for the United States and himself, in consequence of a requisition received from the Land Renters of this and the neighbouring division of the settlement. It was a matter of great concern to him that his colleague was not present to assume the position of Chairman, which was his right by seniority as well as on account of his experience in the port, where he was so well known and where his abilities and integrity were so highly appreciated. Mr. Seward's presence would have been the more satisfactory as he (the chairman) was fully conscious of his own want of experience in this particular branch of his duties. It was the first meeting of the Shanghai Land Renters, at which he had been present, so that they must bear with him, and excuse his short-comings, attributing them not to any failure in desire, but to lack of experience. Mr. Seward had written mentioning his inability to attend; and he had expressed in reply how great a loss his absence would be considered, but it appeared the necessity for trying an important case would compel his absence. Mr. Seward was most anxious his absence should not be attributed to any sectional feeling, and had intimated that in the event of any adjournment of the meeting, he would make a point of being present on the second occasion. The Consul General of France had also written a letter regarding the meeting which should presently be read. According to the clause of the Land Regulations under which the meeting was convened, it was perfectly competent for any one of the three Consuls whose Plenipotentiaries had signed the Land Regulations, to summon an assembly of the Renters; and it was hardly necessary to add that there was not the slightest desire on the part either of Mr. Seward or himself to act with exclusiveness. He considered this meeting simply a preliminary one to take into consideration the elaborate code which had been put into the hands of the Land Renters by their Committee. For several years, neither the French Consul General nor his predecessors had taken any active part in the meetings of the Land Renters on this side of the Yang-king-pang, nor had H.B.M.'s Consul nor the U. S. Consul attended meetings of the other side. He (the Chairman) had certainly signed the summons calling this meeting without previous consultation with his French colleague, but without desire to prejudice any proposal from the other section. Mr. de Montmorand's letter was as follows:—

CONSULAT GENERAL DE FRANCE

Shanghai, 8th March 1866.

MR. PRESIDENT,—On the 15th April 1865, the Land Renters of the English concession appointed a committee, having besides other objects to revise the old Land Regulations.

The 22nd January, 1866, that committee, of which Mr. James Hogg was the Chairman, circulated a draft of new Land Regulations which begins thus—

"The boundaries of the land to which these regulations apply are:

1st.—

"2nd.—Those described in a proclamation issued by Kin, Taotae, bearing date the 6th day of April, 1849, in consequence of an arrangement entered into between His Excellency on the one part, and M. de Montigny, the Consul of France, on the other part, for the assignment of a space within which French subjects should be at liberty to acquire land and build residences, &c.—an arrangement subsequently approved and confirmed by the Minister of France, M. de Lord-Rouen, and the Imperial Commissioner, Seu; such boundaries being as follows:—To the South, the canal which extends round the walls of the city from the North Gate; to the North, the Yang-King-Pang; to the West, the Temple of Kwan-te and the bridge of the family Fehow; to the East, the river Hwang-poo from the Hai-Kwan or Canton Consoo-hoose to the mouth of the Yang-King-Pang.

Finally in the local newspapers of the locality appeared a notice signed by both you and our colleague of England calling a meeting at 2 P.M. to-morrow the 9th instant of the Land Renters both of the English and American concessions, at the request of the President of the English Municipal Council.

Allow me then Mr. President, to put before you the following considerations, begging, if you judge it convenient, to have them inserted in the proceedings of the meeting over which you are to preside to-morrow.

1st.—Those limits above indicated of the French concession are not correct, in this sense that they extend on the southern side much further than stated in the draft in question.

2nd.—In my opinion, the Land Renters of both the English and American concessions are no more entitled to propose Land Regulations having force of law on the French concession than the Land Renters of that concession to take upon themselves the prerogative of regulating the neighbouring concessions.

3rd.—The French Consul General not having been consulted, as he ought to have been according to Art. XIV. of the old Land Regulations, upon nomination of a committee entrusted with their revision; and the Municipality of the French concession not having been called upon to give its advice regarding the new regulations, although they may at least concern Frenchmen living on the English and American concessions, I cannot understand this way of proceeding on the part of our European brothers, except by considering it a proof that the draft of the new Land Regulations does not at all concern the French concession, and that it is in consequence of an error or of a *lapsus calumni*, that it is stated in the draft which is to be submitted to-morrow for approval by the Land Renters on the English and American concessions, that they apply to a portion of the French concession.

However, as I acknowledge that for governmental purposes on each concession, where so many nationalities are collected, it is absolutely necessary to adopt fixed rules as a basis for the government of the said concession, I intend proposing to my colleague whose respective governments have treaties with China and concurrently with the Intendant of Circuit, to appoint a committee that will draw up a draft of Land Regulations having force in the French concession. This draft will afterwards be submitted for the adoption of all having a right to vote on the said concession; and once these Land Regulations adopted by the majority of electors on the French concession, I shall then propose their adoption to my colleagues under the reserve of their government's approbation; as also I shall be ready under the same reserve to sign the Land Regulations agreed to on the neighbouring concessions.

I have the honor to be, Mr. President,
Your most obedient servant,

VTE. BRENIER DE MONTMORAND.

To G. SEWARD, Esq.,
Consul General for the United States of America, & President of the Meeting.

This letter took a very plausible ground from M. Brenier's point of view. At the same time he (the Chairman) wished it to be considered that, especially since the amalgamation of English and American interests, he looked on the settlement as cosmopolitan, and on the Municipal Council as a body of gentlemen appointed to represent all interests, no more responsible to Her Britannic Majesty than to the Rulers of the other powers whose nationals were represented. He (the Chairman) was not responsible for the separation of interests between the English and French sides of the Yang-king-pang bridge than our neighbours although necessary. He would see an amalgamation with pleasure. There was no desire to hurry the result; it was simply one which he would gladly see attained. He would gladly see the municipal institutions divested of anything like a sectional character and united into a harmonious whole. He would now address himself to the subject which claimed their particular consideration, and he should be very happy if he could be of any service in aiding to carry out the views of the Land Renters.

Mr. KESWICK desired to mention that since the pamphlet drawn up by the Committee appointed on the 15th April last had been published, one or two alterations had suggested themselves to the Council, which he would point out. In Clause I of the Regulations, it was proposed to insert the words "and Custom House" after "Consulate site," as it was only just that the Custom House which received important services from the police, should contribute something towards their cost. In Clause VII after the words "stones having the number of the lot distinctly cut thereon," it was proposed to add "in English and Chinese;" and in Clause IX after the words "on the requisition of the Renters of land," the words "or of the Municipal Council." In Clause IV, after the words "if not less than one-third of the rate-payers are present," it was proposed to add "or represented;" as it was not necessary they should be present, if they had given proxies to persons who were present. In Clause XIX, after the words "unless he shall pay an annual assessment," it was proposed to insert "either individually or as member of a firm;" and finally to add a twenty-seventh regulation similar to that in the old Land Regulations, providing for the steps to be taken in the event of its becoming desirable to further reconsider them. With these remarks, he would place the revised regulations on the table.

Mr. COWIE proposed that each clause should be put to the meeting separately, so that opportunity might be offered of discussing each.

The CHAIRMAN would then proceed to the consideration of Clause I. M. de Montmorand had objected to the definition of the boundaries of the French settlement which it contained, alleging them to be more extensive than were described. Perhaps some gentlemen present could throw light on this question.

Mr. HANBURY could speak from personal knowledge as to the limits of the Settlement. Twice within the last five years, a large stone bearing the words "Limite de la Concession Française," had been moved from the original spot, and it now stood on a small creek, running from the little east gate to the river. The first move was made in the time of the rebellion; the second in consequence of the acquisition of 18 mow of land in that neighborhood for the use of the Messageries Impériales Company. The old boundary described in the Regulation under discussion would, therefore, he presumed not hold good.

Mr. COWIE supposed, if he clearly understood the first clause, that if it were passed the French Council would cease to exist.

The CHAIRMAN did not at all see that followed. He imagined from M. Brenier's letter that our neighbours were willing to amalgamate; but that was a matter for after arrangement. We were at present merely considering, with a view to recommending them to higher authorities, certain regulations which we deemed suitable. It was possible the French Land Renters might propose either the same or other alterations; and the Ministers of the treaty powers would, he presumed, then decide what modifications should be adopted, before recommending them to their respective governments. It was beyond the subject therefore to discuss that point.

Mr. COWIE wished to know whether the large proportion of Chinese land which was comprised within the limits of the Hongque settlement would be subject to taxation?

The CHAIRMAN assumed not, unless it had been acquired by foreigners and leased to Chinese.

Mr. HANBURY thought the question raised by Mr. Cowie in regard to the French settlement was important. We had begun by including the French settlement in the Land Regulations, and then ignored it by not asking the Renters of land on it to join in considering them. He was very strongly of opinion that joint action ought to have been taken. All were equally Land Renters, and when all the Renters had decided on a code of revised regulations, it would be time to submit them to higher authority. As renters of land here, they had no jurisdiction over the French settlement. They might probably offend their neighbours and lend to no good result.

Mr. COWIE added that the French settlement was included in the regulations on the same terms as the English and French settlements. Yet it was now said that they were not intended to apply to the French.

The CHAIRMAN said there were a great many anomalies connected with the government of the settlement which could not be got rid of; and we must therefore work as we best could. The boundaries of the French settlement were inserted in these regulations because they had been included in the original regulations on the basis of which these were drawn up. It was not for us to omit them. The possibility of working under two distinct Councils had been recognised for twelve years, and it would be possible still. These regulations were not brought forward to prevent Renters of land on the other side of the Yang-king-pang from proposing their own. He should be very glad to take joint action with them. But they started from different points. The French Consul-general thought that the suggestion for any alteration should come from above; whereas the English and American authorities thought it more desirable that such suggestions should come from the Renters. However, if they arrived at the same result, it did not much matter how it was attained. It would give him (the chairman) great pleasure to see all unite together to discuss the subject at issue. But he confessed he thought such a meeting could take place as well after we had considered the revised regulations as before.

Mr. HAYES enquired whether the French did not claim to hold their settlement by a different tenure from the other treaty powers. In the first instance he understood the whole settlement to have been considered general; but he was under the impression that the French had subsequently claimed a more absolute jurisdiction over the land called their settlement than was claimed by the English and Americans over theirs.

The Chairman had spoken of the union of the

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English and American settlements; but these were distinct settlements, whereas it understood the French Consul claimed a different species of right over his settlement.

The Chairman could not say what right as claimed by the French authorities. certainly the three settlements were all in same zone. Chinese soil. These in fact were points it was rather his duty to avoid inquiring into than to endeavour to solve. the truest view was that all foreigners had much right on one side as the other; and did not think the French had any idea of acting up a territorial right in their settlement.

Mr. Hogg thought that as Clause I. was merely a copy of the old one, it was a waste of time to discuss questions which they could not solve. Hongque had been amalgamated with the English settlement by a universal vote of its Land Renters. If afterwards the French liked to do the same, it would be all right. He proposed that

Clause I of the Revised Land Regulations be accepted by the Land Renters present.

This was seconded by Mr.——and carried unanimously.

Mr. Carter wanted to know what were the treaty provisions alluded to in Regulation II. He thought it desirable that they should be stated.

The Chairman remarked that Mr. Carter would be able to find out the provisions by referring to the treaty.

Mr. How proposed

That Nos. II III IV and V of the Revised Land Regulations be accepted

Mr. Twombly enquired whether No. V were intended to make any change in the present mode of transferring land. He himself represented land transferred by Americans which was still registered at the English Consulate; and he had never known an instance in which the register was changed. This regulation appeared to contemplate such a change, and he though it was a very good one.

The Chairman thought Mr. Twombly was right in his interpretation. A deed for land sold by an English to an American would now be written off from the English, and entered at the American consulate. It appeared a very obvious and desirable arrangement.

Mr Thorne explained that the transfer of registry had not before been compulsory. It was now purposed to make it so.

Mr Alabaster pointed out that if everybody were compelled to register at his own consulate, there would be thirteen registers instead of, as now, two. And it would then become desirable that some general register should be kept to prevent confusion in the Lots.

Mr. Grew proposed as an amendment, and Mr. Hanssen seconded

That it should be optional for the vendee to register the transfer at his own consulate.

Mr. Twombly remarked on the difficulty which had frequently been complained of in raising land at Shanghai; after which

Mr. Storey proposed as a second amendment, and Mr. Hayes seconded

That all sales should be registered at the consulate on the books of which the deeds are borne; but that should the vendee desire it, they be transferred to his consulate. A general register to be kept at the Municipal Office in which every deed should be registered and every transfer noted.

Mr. Cowie wished some clear definition of the kind of "plan," required by clause III to be lodged at the Consulate by a proprietor of land.

Mr. Hanbury remarked that tracings of the Municipal plan which had been drawn up, could be obtained very cheaply.

Mr. Carter had understood that the Municipal Engineer considered the very expensive Municipal plan as extremely inaccurate.

Mr. Cowie suggested with reference to the necessity for making a separate agreement for the purchase of graves on any property, that a uniform price for graves should be fixed in the Regulations,

The Chairman was afraid it was impossible to do that. Graves were still standing in the compounds of several houses in the settlement. A rich man would always want more for a grave than a poor one.

Mr. Cowie objected to the clause making it compulsory that conveyances or leases of land should be registered at the consulate within a month of their execution.

Mr. Hogg might remark that it had been suggested by Sir E. Hornby that it would be desirable to insert this clause, as it might probably be soon made incumbent on land holders to register any purchase within the month. Great loss had recently been occasioned at Ningpo through the absence of this rule.

Mr. Cowie withdrew his objection.

The Chairman understanding, then that no substantial opposition existed to Rules II III and IV put them to the meeting, when they were passed *unanimously*.

Mr. Keswick urged the advisability of adopting Rule V as it stood. It was very desirable that there should be no doubt existing as to registration. Sir E. Hornby thought it very desirable that the Regulation should be adopted as it now stood.

Mr Thorne's amendment was now put to the meeting and lost by a majority of 83 against 46.

Mr. Hanbury wished to know whether, in the event of the Resolution being adopted, it would become compulsory on American subjects who had long had land registered at the English consulate, to transfer it to the American.

The Chairman considered it would eventually become necessary to do so.

Mr. Grew wished his amendment to be put to the meeting which was done, and it was lost by a majority of 72 against 65.

Mr. Hogg proposed that the Rule should be altered to read thus:—

All Transfers of Land shall be made at the Consulate where it is registered, and be registered at that of the vendee or assignee.

This was after a very brief discussion carried by a large majority.

The Chairman then read Rule VI, and remarked that it was founded on Art. 5 of the old Regulations, the latter part only having been altered to suit the increased requirements of the settlements.

Mr. Cowie considered it inadvisable that beach ground hereafter required should be dedicated to public use, because such a measure would make the present wharf-owners monopolists, as owners of bund lots who might wish to construct wharves could not do so without permission first obtained from the Municipal Council.

Mr. Twombly had yet to learn that there had ever been any "surrender." Certain lands had been *taken* for public roads but hitherto there had been no mention of beach grounds.

Mr. Hanbury begged to refer Mr. Twombly to the *Land Regulations*, in which he would find that the Council had always had the right which they now claimed under this rule. On the strength of the *Land Regulations* they were now continuing Pekin Road through property which had before been untouched, but which had been designated by the *Land Regulations* as claimable for public use. In so doing they had no doubt that they were acting legally. It was true that on the Hong-que side wharves had been built, although there was no road along the river bank, but when those wharves were constructed the limits of Hong-que were not well defined. It would be recollected that the right of the public to control the erection of wharves had always been recognized, as for example in the case of the Council *v.* Cushney, where it was maintained that a private individual could not even move his wharf a few feet without special permission.

The Chairman explained to Mr. Cowie that the public must place sufficient confidence in the Council to feel satisfied that so far as the interests of individuals do not interfere with the well-being of the settlements, no obstacles would be thrown in the way of private enterprise.

Mr Cowie would put a case of a merchant buying a bund lot, and finding that no matter how much he might wish to build a wharf he could not do so without reference to the Council.

The Chairman said that such undoubtedly would be the case, and it was only to be regretted that it had not always been so, as the perplexing question of *Town Dues* would then never have arisen.

Mr. Twombley wished to remind the Laud-renters that the question of wharves was on the following day (Saturday) to be discussed at the French Consulate, and if the renters of property on the French Concession then obtained privileges denied in the English settlement, while at the same time Hongque remained exempt from *Town Dues*, it was quite evident that the English settlement must suffer.

Mr. Twombley then proposed the following amendment to Rule VI:—

"That in paragraph 2, after the words *public use*, there be inserted instead of *the beach ground aforesaid if any*:—"the right of extension of streets to low water mark and of jurisdiction over the same as public landing places."

This was seconded by Mr Farnham, and on being put to the meeting was carried by 60 votes against 56.

Mr. Hogg wished to enquire whether two thirds of the Land-renters were represented; he thought the amendment had been carried without sufficient consideration, and it would therefore be a matter for congratulation if it were found that the proceeding was *informal*.

Rule VI was then put with the amendment and carried unanimously.

Mr. Hogg hoped that the land-renters had taken the trouble to read the latter part of the Rule which they had just passed with so much unanimity. If they had not, they would be surprised to discover that while they had made alterations in what had for many years been the law of the settlements, and under which all foreign-owned property had been acquired, they had passed clauses which involved a little additional taxation.

Rule VII was then read, and after a suggestion from Mr. Cowie regarding notice to be given to owners of neighbouring lots when boundary stones were to be placed, passed.

Rule VIII was carried unanimously.

The meeting then adjourned until 1 p.m. on the 12th instant.

March 12th, 1866.

The meeting having re-assembled, Mr Seward as the Senior Consul took Chair. In opening the proceedings he said that he as well as the other residents had not failed to be struck by the vast increase in the importance of municipal affairs during the past year. The very duty which this meeting had to perform, was an acknowledgment of this fact which he had no doubt would also commend itself to those higher authorities to whom the result of their deliberations would be submitted. He (the speaker) felt constrained to speak thus inasmuch as in the pamphlet containing the Revised Regulations he found it stated that he did not consider the old *Land Regulations* legally binding on American citizens. It was true that he had expressed such an opinion, but no doubt that would be referred to the supreme authorities. It was quite possible that he might have been mistaken, and if he were none would be better pleased than he; but if on the other hand it should appear that he was correct in his surmise, he could only promise to do all that in him lay to set the importance of an alteration in the existing state of things in its proper light. He would now resign the chair to Dr. Winchester, both on account of the large interests he represented as English Consul his experience in conducting the proceedings of public meetings, and the fact that he had presided at the meeting held on Friday.

Dr. Winchester said he was sure that if Mr. Seward would consent to occupy his proper position, all would be better satisfied, yet he could not oppose the wish which Mr. Seward had expressed, and he would therefore immediately proceed to the business of the day, namely the revision of the proposed Regulations, beginning with IX.

Mr. Twombley said the amendments which he had proposed on the first day had been misunderstood by whoever had drawn up the official minutes. His intention was that it should read thus:—

"It is understood and agreed that land heretofore surrendered by the various foreign renters to public use, such as roads with the right of extension of same to low water mark, and jurisdiction over the same as public landing places within the aforesaid limits, shall remain henceforth dedicated to the same uses; and as new lots are acquired, they shall be held under and subject to similar uses." *And further on*—"and all land subsequently rented shall only be rented on the terms of the renter surrendering to public use the land required for such roads constructed to low water mark, and in no case shall land so surrendered or which shall now be dedicated to the use of the public be resumed, except with the consent of the proper majority of Land Renters and others who may be entitled to vote as aforesaid in public meeting assembled, nor shall any act of ownership be exercised over the same by the renters thereof, notwithstanding any payment by them to the Chinese Government of any ground rent. Provided always, that no act of appropriation or dedication for public use of ground for roads," &c., *as printed*.

The Chairman said that this must be considered as a new proposition, for he had put down with as much precision as possible the amendment originally proposed by Mr. Twombley, and this radical change had certainly never been brought forward, although, as without it the Rule would want in consistency were Mr. Twombley's first proposition finally adopted, it seemed to him (the Chairman) that what Mr. Twombley had now proposed was in fact what he originally meant.

Mr. Twombley explained that some confusion may have arisen from his having misunderstood Mr. Cowie as to the part of the Rule which he wished to amend. He now therefore proposed the amendment of the Rule to the extent just indicated.

Mr. Cowie seconded Mr. Twombley's motion.

The Chairman said that as the meeting was merely consultative it was quite in order for Mr. Twombley to correct the impression which he had made on the previous day. It was, however, only right to notice that the proposed alteration involved a denial of all those rules under which for the past twelve years property had been acquired.

Mr. Twombley proposed in addition that the words "appropriated to public use" should be inserted instead "surrendered to public use." A proposition the same as the speaker's, amendment or similar to it, had been made at the French meeting on the 10th instant, and lost by but one vote. It was however believed that if the proposition were again made it would be carried by a large majority. Bund lot holders on the French side were now permitted to build wharves, and on the American side the wharves were all in private hands, much, of course, to the disadvantage of the English settlement. The result would eventually be that the great proportion of goods would be landed or stored on the French Concession, and the Municipal Council on that side would then, and with much fairness, demand a large share, probably two-thirds, of the Town Dues. The whole settlement would share in the advantage, for of course if a considerable sum were derived from Town Dues, taxation of property in the back streets would become lighter, while on the English side nothing of the kind would take place.

Mr. Hanbury said that as regards the erection of wharves on the French side, he had supported the measure. It was perfectly true that if wharves were run out along the entire length of the French bund, we should *in self-defence be obliged to do* something similar if we desired to retain our fair share of the trade. He (the speaker) was certainly in favour of owners of bund lots erecting wharves, but not without proper authority—not as each lot-holder chose, but on some uniform system. At the French meeting Mr. Morel had proposed that wharves should exclusively be erected on screw piles, and that landing stages should be floating. A similar rule should be made on the English side.

Mr. Hayes asked whether the rights or disabilities of renters as to the building of wharves had ever been clearly defined. The Cushney case did not appear to him perfectly satisfactory.

Mr. Hanbury said that until the decision in the Supreme Court in the Wills' case, the Municipal Council had not known how far its powers extended. Now however those powers were well defined, and there was no question as to the power possessed by the Council over the erection of jetties, &c.

Mr. Hogg thought there should be an expression of opinion as to how far the meeting had a right to interfere with the Treaty stipulations. It was monstrous to suppose that a public meeting could vote away people's property, one way or another. This question of the beach ground was one for the decision of a legal tribunal, and it would probably be well to have an amicable action to settle it. The fact was that as yet, for the reasons assigned by Mr. Hanbury, it had never been brought before a competent authority.

The Chairman said that the bund had been constructed by the Municipal Council with the public funds, and he saw no reason why private individuals should claim a right to erect wharves at its edge. The question would be different if it were one of erecting wharves from land hitherto unbunded. It might or might not be advantageous to erect a line of wharves from the English Consulate to Messrs. Fogg & Co.'s, but this work or any part of it should be done by the whole community and not by individuals. This flowed immediately from *the principle that no one has any right to* pursue low water mark. If a certain piece of land were mentioned in the title deed as containing so many *mow* and extending between certain limits, of which low water mark were one, and if low water mark subsequently receded, it was no advantage to the renter. This had been laid down with much clearness in the case Regina *v.* Reynolds. The Municipal Council has now a right of wharfage from the Soochow Creek to Messrs. Fogg & Co.'s, and it might be questioned whether it could levy any claim against wharves erected by private enterprise.

Mr. Twombley said there seemed to him to be a misapprehension as to the building of the bund. Eighteen years ago the land below Messrs. Russell & Co.'s had been piled in by private party.

Mr. Keswick said that Mr. Twombley was perfectly correct in stating that the first bunding in that locality had been commenced by private individuals for their own advantage, but subsequently the bund had been extended at the expense of the public funds.

Mr. Twombley said Mr. Keswick had helped him out. It was necessary to prove that the owners of the land had become dissatisfied with their bunding, and had surrendered their right to the beach ground. This appeared to him to be incompatible with the tenure by which land was held. As to wharfage dues, the French did not impose them, and Hong-que was free. An attempt to levy them appeared to him (the speaker) as an attempt at class legislation, whereas every resident in all three settlements ought to be on an equal footing as regards land already acquired or hereafter to be acquired.

Mr. Hogg said that Mr. Twombley seemed much startled at the prospect of what he had called "class legislation," but for eighteen years the settlements had managed to get on without clashing. It was impossible, as things looked at present, that the system in all parts of the foreign limits should be identically the same. Mr. Twombley must know as well as everybody else that M. Brenier seemed to be encouraged by his successful extinction of the Municipal Council, and now denied that the *Land Regulations* applied to the French side. Yet on one occasion M. Brenier had shewn him (the speaker) a book containing those Regulations, and told him that that was the code which ruled in the French Concession. We must consider what is the best for us, and the French are evidently going to do the same for themselves. The meeting should recollect, however, that it possessed no power of *passing* these Regulations; they must be submitted to a legally constituted authority. It might place the wharf question in a clearer light to say that the beach land has been abandoned by the public on the understanding that the latter has no right to take any action likely to be detrimental to the bund lots. This is laid down by the very Regulation under discussion in the words "Provided always, &c.," which mean that the Council cannot obstruct the view of the river or arbitrarily run wharves out opposite the bund. Any such action must be the result of a private arrangement with the owners of the front lots; but this is a question that could never arise until the Council had a much larger exchequer at its command than at present. Mr. Twombley had referred to property *to be* acquired on the bund, but this was much simplified by the fact that there is no property left unappropriated there. He would suggest that Mr. Twombley withdraw his amendment, and that Rule VI be passed as printed.

Mr. Dixwell thought that the different interpretations given to Rule VI proved sufficiently that it was objectionable at least on the ground of its being unintelligible. It refers to a supposed surrender on the part of the owners of bund lots, and assumes that those owners would have protested against any undue assumption on the part of the public. But seeing that it refers only to land which has been surrendered, those who did not make such a surrender could not imagine that it applied to them, and would not therefore think it worth their while to protest. Now, however, it was after the lapse of many years, differently interpreted.

The Chairman explained that the term "surrender" as here used did not imply a surrender by deed, but a right of way along the river bank conceded to the public by the lot holders, this public road having subsequently been enlarged at the public expense. It was well understood that when a proprietor for his own purposes, and to render all parts of his property more accessible concedes a right of way for a certain period, he has no power to recall it. This was the nature of the "surrender." The bund was made and added to by the public, aided by the Tootal who presented Tls. 20,000 for the purpose as a gift *to the community*. Private rights were therefore altogether merged in the claims of the public.

Mr. Tyson said that the American Concession was in 1854 as much under the *Land Regulations* as it is at present, yet wharves had been built there, and now the bund was closed up.

Mr. Dixwell could not see by what right the public put their hands on beach ground in front of the bund lots.

Mr. Twombley's amendment was then put, and lost by 79 votes against 54.

The original Rule was then put to the meeting and passed, and Rule IX immediately came up for discussion.

Mr. Hayes proposed that Article IX be carried.

Mr. Twombley suggested that the clause *commencing "and it shall also be competent* for the said person, &c." should be omitted. The French had heretofore levied no such dues, nor was it likely that they would do so. If Rule IX were carried, goods landed on or shipped *from* the English settlement would be subject to taxes from which the other settlements would be free.

The Chairman said that the business of the meeting was not legislative. It was called for the purpose of giving land renters on the English side an opportunity of expressing views to be submitted to the Ministers of the treaty powers. If these views could be framed into a reasonable scheme, they would no doubt be adopted as the basis of what will hereafter be made the government code of the settlement.

Mr. Hogg said that the old *Land Regulations* were not sufficiently comprehensive in their wording. The expression *Wharf-ce Does* having been used in them, town dues could not be levied. Any mode of taxation may be adopted under the clause just read; it was not intended to lay down that one-tenth per cent shall be levied, but rather to state that such a tax would be an advisable one. It was really beside the question to discuss what the French do. We can levy taxes as may appear most advantageous to us, and they have the same privilege. If the French were so disposed they could make their settlement altogether French, but it was certain that in such a case, rather than store goods in a settlement liable to suffer from any sudden political combination, *merchants* would willingly pay one-tenth per cent more for security.

Mr. Twombly having withdrawn his amendment, Rule IX was carried unanimously.

The Chairman said, with regard to article X, that although the Committee or Council was composed of foreigners irrespective of nationality, there was yet a most important section of the residents totally unrepresented. He alluded to the Chinese. He did not desire to see Chinese in the place of voters or of Municipal Councillors, but he thought the Council would do well to call in certain respectable natives to sit with them in consulting on questions connected with purely Chinese matters. This plan had been found most useful in Singapore, Batavia and other places. The questions in which they could afford material assistance would be those of legislation for the natives, and of levying and applying taxes.

Mr. Carter said there seemed to be no means provided for suing the Municipal Council.

The Chairman said that he supposed the Council would have to be sued in each Court wherein the members could be summoned to appear, unless it elected to be sued in one particular Court. As a corporation it might be summoned in the person of its Chairman or of its Secretary.

Mr. Hogg said there could be no difficulty in getting at the Council through its servants.

Mr. Seward suggested that a person injured by some act of the Council's might be absent, and unable to take legal proceedings. On his return, if the Council were dissolved, what remedy would he have?

The Chairman said discussion on this point would come in better when Art. 26 should be under consideration.

Rule XI was then read, and carried unanimously, with the reservation that the Byelaws were not accepted with it.

Rule XII having been read, Mr. Twombly suggested that the audit could not be made *at* the meeting.

Mr. Hogg said the meaning which it was desired to convey was that it should be submitted to the meeting.

At the suggestion of the Chairman the rule was then altered to read:—

"To be ordered that the result of the said audit shall be made known, and the said sanction, &c. *as printed*.

Rule XII was then carried.

The Chairman suggested that in Rule XIII, the words "to compel payment of the same by distress, public sale or by such other means," &c., should be replaced by "to obtain the same by such means," &c.

Mr. How thought that the Secretary should be made the representative of the Council in all cases of legal proceedings.

The Chairman reminded Mr. How that it had already been decided that this should be discussed as an amendment to Rule XXVI.

Mr. Seward thought that the latter half of the Rule, commencing with the words "Provided that in such cases—" should be omitted.

Mr. Keswick said that the clause in question would be useful in shewing unrepresented foreigners under what jurisdiction they really were, and in giving the Council the right to detain goods where procedure through the Mixed Court might be tedious or unsatisfactory.

Mr. Hanbury said that the Mixed Court did not seem to possess a staff sufficiently large to enforce its decisions in civil cases.

Mr. Twombley, seconded by Mr. Seward, proposed that the last clause should be omitted.

This was put the meeting and lost, and Rule XIII with the Chairman's emendation was then carried.

The Chairman in laying Rule XIV before the meeting, thought it was well to point out that the United States of America authorities might probably provide a special destination for any funds raised from the fines it contemplated.

Rule XIV. was then carried.

Mr. Dixwell thought the period of ten days laid down in Rule XVIII as the time after which Consular approval of any resolution arrived at by the Land Renters should be declared, was too short. Some Land Renters absent at Hongkong might wish to have an opportunity of expressing objections to any measure in the interval, and ten days was too short a period to enable them to do so. Two months would be more reasonable. He disliked also the provision that consular approval should be final.

Mr. Twombly objected to the provision that it should "be competent for the foreign consuls either collectively or singly," to call a public meeting of Land Renters. There might be an instance of a consul who represented only three nationals desiring to call a meeting, and it would not be right that all *the Land Renters* should be given the trouble of assembling at his request, on any trifling occasion that might arise. If the request were reasonable, more than one would always be ready to sign a summons.

Mr. Hanbury did not think there was much danger of the eventuality contemplated by Mr. Twombly. There was rather a difficulty on the other hand in assembling a large body of Land Renters at Shanghai.

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The Chairman thought the insertion of the word "treaty" before consuls would obviate any objection on this head.

Mr. Hogg pointed out that it had been found the Land Regulations could not be carried out if non-treaty as well as treaty consuls did not lend their assistance; as they were wanted to punish their nationals. He thought it would be better that the consuls should be left to arrange this matter among themselves.

Mr. Twombley moved that the words "any three of the foreign consuls," be substituted for "the foreign consuls collectively or singly."

Mr. Lawrance supported Mr. Twombly's view. It was quite possible a consul who represented only one national might wish to call a meeting.

This amendment was lost by a majority of 12 to 6.

Mr. Dixwell proposed that the words "two months" be substituted for "ten days" and the words "until withdrawn" inserted after "final." A consul might hesitate to give his approval to a measure if he regarded it as irrevocable.

Mr. Cowie seconded the proposal.

Mr. Hogg agreed with Mr. Dixwell in the general principle of his amendment; but in the case of a budget for instance, it would be rather awkward if they had to wait two months for the opinions of absent Land Renters and the Consular approval: and they would probably be rather short of funds in the meantime.

The Chairman thought it desirable the community should be as independent as possible. Of course if a meeting of Land Renters voted anything contrary to the terms of the treaty, it would be the duty of the Consul to point out that he could not join in it. But in any other way, the most liberal power should be given to votes; and he thought the consuls must be held competent to come to a final decision after a due time had been given them for consideration.

Mr. Dixwell thought all the Chairman had said worthy of consideration, but was still of opinion that it would be difficult to obtain a Consul's concurrence in any measure if he looked on that assent as irrevocable.

After some further discussion the words "two months" were substituted for "ten days," and the words "the consular approval, if signified shall be considered binding" for "* * * shall be final." With these modifications Rule XV was passed.

Rule XVI was passed without opposition.

The Chairman suggested whether it might not be desirable to leave out the specific fine and term of imprisonment from Rule XVII. Every country had its own laws, and it might not be competent to every consul to inflict these penalties.

Mr. Hogg said that the laws of some countries might not provide any punishment for a breach of these Regulations, and for that reason it had been thought necessary that a specific penalty should be provided.

Mr. Seward remarked that the Clause did not allude to the Supreme Court, which he thought ought to be recognised. There was also a paragraph implying an obligation on Consuls to prosecute persons infringing the Regulations, which he thought was going rather too far.

The Chairman suggested the substitution of the word "*may* summon" for "*shall* summon"; the addition of the words "or cause to be summoned"; and the omission of the word "summarily" from the paragraph providing that a Consul should cause any offender "to be punished summarily."

Mr. Hogg, thought it very desirable that the word "summarily" should be retained, as otherwise some Consuls would have to appeal home, and a long delay would thus be necessary, and a long respite given.

Mr. Lawrance, in reply to an enquiry, explained that the legal meaning of the word summary was "immediate." If the word were retained in the Clause in question, it would imply that the Consul could exercise jurisdiction immediately if desirable, though of course he could give time if he pleased. He thought the word had better remain.

It was agreed that the word "summarily" should be retained, and at the suggestion of the Chairman the Clause was made to read.

Hereafter, should information of a breach of these regulations be lodged with any foreign Consul, or should the local authorities address him thereon, he may in every case within his jurisdiction, summon or cause to be summoned the offender, &c., &c.

With these modifications Rule XVII was passed unanimously.

Mr. Cowie wished to know whether the remark in the note at the foot of Rule XVIII. to the effect that voting by proxy was prevented by it, was intended to convey a distinction between voting for the election of *Councillors and at ordinary meetings*; because it had already been provided that proxies were admissible in the latter case. Probably in a short time all owners of land and house property would be absent from Shanghai, and if it were intended to exclude their representatives, payers of town dues would rule the voting and have an opportunity of throwing all the burden of taxation on property, and reducing the town dues to a minimum.

Mr. Hogg said this Rule had given the Committee more trouble in preparation than any other. Mr. Cowie himself was an exemplification of the principle which was objected to. It had been foreseen that in a short time there would be very few owners of land left in Shanghai. But here was the objection, for large numbers of Renters went to England, and naturally left their votes in the *hands of some agent*. It resulted that a person who had a large business of this description practically held the election of Councillors. There was grave objection to a man holding in his hands the turning power in such a matter. It was felt to be unfair that a man residing in England should have a voice through his agent in the election of Councillors to represent the interests of Tael-payers on the spot. Mr. Cowie had alluded to the danger of payers of town dues unduly influencing the taxation; but he would see from Rule IX that the Committee had been very careful to limit the proportion of taxation between houses and land; it had been seen that the interests of absentee Land Renters must be cared for. Therefore the relative rates of one-twentieth per cent on the value of land to 1 per cent on the value of houses had been fixed. So that the absentee could not be taxed more highly than a resident. Gentlemen holding proxies would no doubt generally vote judiciously; but it was not pleasant that one man should hold excessive power.

Mr. Cowie pointed out that Mr. Hogg had been kind enough to call his attention to the provision in Rule IX regarding the proportion fixed between taxes on land and house property. But he failed to see any provision there regarding the proportion to be maintained between these land taxes dues.

Mr. Hogg regretted to be obliged to call Mr. Cowie's attention to another Regulation. Rule XIX provided that payment of town dues should not give any vote. Possession of property or payment of Tls. 25 in taxes, only gave a vote.

Mr. Cowie would move as an amendment:—

That after the words "each such rate payer," the words "*or his representative*" be inserted.

Mr. Carter supported this amendment, on the principle that every one paying taxes ought to have a voice in the government.

Mr. Twombley enquired why the change had been made in the system of electing Councillors, from the old method of recording votes at the Consulate, to the present one of polling papers.

Mr. Hogg replied that, at the last meeting of Land Renters a resolution had been passed to the effect that a poll should in future be substituted for the former course.

Mr. Twombley spoke at some length in favour of extreme openness of election, instancing the necessity which had been found in some parts of America to use glass ballot boxes in order to prevent fraud.

The Chairman thought there was hardly any danger of fraud or of undue solicitation on the part of candidates at Shanghai.

The sense of the meeting was now taken on Mr. Cowie's amendment, when 71 votes were recorded against, and 62 for it. A larger number of Renters supported the amendment; but Messrs. Keswick and Hogg swamped them by bringing forward 51 proxies.

Mr. Hanbury pointed to this result as an exemplification of the system of proxy voting.

Rule XVIII was then passed without alteration.

The Chairman, before proceeding to the consideration of Regulation XIX, would remark that he thought the franchise ought to be placed on as wide a basis as was possible. In the course of discussion in one of the public papers, it had been pointed out that no one was entitled to vote, as the rule now stood, unless he paid taxes on property worth £800 a year, (Mr Hogg thought this was a misapprehension.) He (the speaker) was glad to hear it, as that appeared a very high qualification. He was sure nothing could be less in accordance with the intention of the gentlemen who had drawn up these Regulations, than such an instance of class legislation. There was also another franchise which he thought ought to be given. They had provided for the payment of town dues. Gentlemen who paid these had also an interest in what was going on, even if they did not hold large houses, and ought not to be excluded if they paid the required amount of the franchise. It would be well for example to define that every voter who occupied a house at a rental of £100 a year should have a vote. He mentioned this neither as a maximum nor a minimum; but it was desirable to give as wide a franchise as possible, especially in a community which comprised so large a number of intelligent people as Shanghai. The Regulation appeared too important to be discussed by the limited number of Renters who remained.

The meeting was, therefore, adjourned till the following day at 1 P.M.

March 13th.

H.B.M. Consul having taken the Chair, Rule XIX was read.

Mr. Cowie remarked that the basis of the assessment referred to was not clearly defined.

Mr. Keswick explained that it meant the annual assessment provided for in Rule IX.

Mr. Reid thought assessment should be based on rentals, and he would suggest that householders paying a rent of Tls. 100 and upwards should be entitled to vote. The principle of franchise recommended by the rule in question might admit an elector one year, and exclude him the next.

The Chairman said that the article just read did not by any means come up to his idea of what the franchise ought to be. One description of right should not alone be recognised, but as many qualifications as possible should be enumerated. He would suggest that the payment of town dues be also taken into consideration.

Mr. Reid said that if the mere payment of town dues gave a qualification, many persons not resident in the settlements would have the power of voting, which seemed undesirable.

Mr. Keswick said that the Committee had thought a household franchise would be too limited in its scope, as many who are not householders are certainly entitled to a vote.

Mr. Hanbury said that if Mr. Reid's intention was to extend the franchise, he had fallen into an error, as Rule XIX gave every one who paid a rental of Tls. 500 per year a vote. This would remain so, as long as the tax on rentals continued at 5 per cent, and of course if the present light taxation of the settlements were raised to something like what taxation reaches in other towns, as for instance Hongkong, where the assessed taxes amount to 11 per cent, the qualifications would be still further extended.

Mr. Reid remarked on the great increase in taxation since the early days of the settlement, when 1 per cent was levied on houses and ½ per cent on land; yet now the possibility of its being raised to 11 per cent was coolly mentioned.

Mr. Hanbury reminded Mr. Reid of the great injustice done to the Chinese in those days when they were heavily taxed, and the funds thus produced were applied to general Municipal purposes.

Mr. Hansen suggested that as a tax of Tls. 25 on the present rate of assessment, viz. 5 per cent, would represent a rental of Tls. 500 per year, this should be taken as the basis for the franchise. Should the assessment be reduced at any future period, the qualification amount of Tls. 25 should be lowered in the proportion of Tls. 5 for every 1 per cent, so that if the assessment were reduced to 1 per cent, a householder paying Tls. 5 would enjoy a vote.

The Chairman thought that the owning or renting of houses, and the amount of taxes paid on trade should be taken into consideration.

Mr. How thought that if the Committee had intended to base the franchise on the payment into the Municipal exchequer of 5 per cent on Tls. 500 per annum, it would be clearer to specify at once the yearly rental which would entitle a householder to a vote. If Tls. 500 were the rental fixed upon, no doubt many grog-shop keepers would be admitted, but he (the speaker) did not see any particular objection to that, seeing that in England every £10 householder possessed a vote.

Mr. Reid asked whether it was intended to exclude land-renters.

Mr. Hogg explained that the basis of the franchise was altered, and land-ownership was no longer the only qualification.

The Chairman again suggested the admission of town-due payers to the benefit of the franchise.

Mr. How thought that householders were the persons to vote, and certainly not town-due payers, since there were very few who did not land or ship a sufficient quantity of merchandise to raise their payment of town dues to Tls. 25.

The Chairman said that whoever payed town dues or wharfage dues had a stake in the protection of the settlement, and ought to have a voice in deciding how that protection was to be afforded. There were many junior partners and clerks for example, who received *consignments on private account*; and they, as swelling the trade of the port, and contributing to the municipal finances, had a right to representation.

Mr. How thought that the class referred to by the Chairman was already unduly favoured. Its members have the power to trade, yet they receive large salaries, live rent free and enter the markets unencumbered by any of the expenses which weigh upon the legitimate merchant. He could not see why they should have the additional advantage of being able to combine and outvote the owners of property.

Mr. Hogg said that the Chairman's suggestion to combine the two bases of qualification seemed to him incongruous. As the Rule at present stood, a rental of Tls. 500 per annum would entitle a householder to a vote. But so far as town dues were concerned, if we adopted the suggestion, we might strike out the property interest altogether. 2 cents per package on two chops of tea would make up the required amount. He therefore thought there was much force in what Mr. How had said. As to the question whether the assessment should be fixed or variable, the committee calculated that taxation could not sink below 3 per cent, due regard being had to the police, roads, &c. Should it sink to 3 per cent, the required rental would rise to about Tls. 800 per annum, and this would admit most respectable people in the settlement. This moreover avoided the broad principle of giving every land renter a vote, by which the owner of one *fun* might claim equal rights with the largest property holders.

The Chairman said that it was his duty as the officer of a constitutional government to press the extension of the franchise, and it was therefore his opinion that there should be more than one basis of qualification. As an example of the limited nature of the franchise proposed, he need only draw attention to the fact that it excluded professional men, married men living in houses apart from their hongs, and others who should possess votes.

Mr. Hogg could only reiterate what he had said that the admission of payers of town dues, irrespective of other qualifications, would be most pernicious. It would in fact admit a class that now lived on the property holders and might then out-vote them on every important question.

The Chairman said that he could not recognise that class legislation which Mr. Hogg advocated.

Mr. Hogg drew the Chairman's attention to the fact that under the Rule as printed, the franchise would be more general than it is any where in England. If a town due qualification were admitted, the property qualification would no longer be worth considering.

The Chairman said that he regretted so few Americans were present, but that none but

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reasonable to consider it, now that it was proposed. Somebody would no doubt be able to suggest improvements.

M. MEYNARD could see no difficulty in the proposals of the Committee being discussed. It would be in the interests of the Land Renters that this course should be followed.

M. MOREL urged that the Committee was not agreed on its own report; and it was impossible to discuss a report which was not unanimous.

Mr. HANBURY's opinion of the report was that it was no report at all. A report implied a unanimous production. This was rather a report of dialogues which had taken place.

Mr. DIXWELL, as chairman of the committee, said that the gentlemen composing it were agreed in almost every particular; and he could see no inconvenience in accepting and discussing it. He thought whoever made a better report under the same circumstances would be cleverer men than any present.

Mr. COWIE here proposed as a resolution, and Mr. HANBURY seconded

That the Chairman of the Committee be requested to withdraw the report.

Mr. KESWICK was in favour of accepting the report, and considering the advisability of erecting wharves. The provisions of the Land Regulations on this point could not be changed.

The CHAIRMAN:—We do not recognise the Land Regulations here. There are no Land Regulations on the French Concession.

Mr. KESWICK:—Do you not consider the Land Regulations signed by the French Consul in 1854 binding?

The CHAIRMAN:—They are not binding. They were signed under reservation that the consent of the French government should be accorded. This has been refused.

The question was then put to the meeting, whether the report should be withdrawn or accepted; and the former alternative was decided on by thirty-three against twelve voices.

Mr. TWOMBLEY now proposed a series of resolutions which amounted to small Land Regulations in themselves.

Mr. HANBURY suggested that a good many matters were here treated of on which the meeting was not called to decide, and which it would require days to discuss. The Land Renters were only assembled to discuss the question of wharves.

Mr. COWIE would be glad to know whether there were any printed regulations in existence at present affecting the settlement.

Mr. KESWICK thought it very desirable that it should be understood whether there were any law or conditions whatever binding on the Renters.

The CHAIRMAN did not know whether his letter to the President of the meeting of English and American Land Renters had on the previous day been read to them. He had therein explained that he quite admitted the necessity for some regulations, and was quite willing to adopt any in conjunction with the Land Renters.

Mr. KESWICK would be glad to learn whether there were at present any regulations binding on Renters of Land in the French settlement.

The CHAIRMAN was not here to discuss that point. It was better to vote on the proposition before them.

Mr. COWIE thought it was very essential that the Land Renters should understand the nature of the tenure on which they held their property.

The CHAIRMAN.—Under what laws do you hold in the French settlement? Every one has a right to hold land on this concession without an invitation from the Consulate of France; and whoever comes to reside here must come to an understanding with that Consulate. The Consul's signature to the Land Regulations was only valid until his government either approved or rejected it.

Mr. KESWICK explained that his question had reference to the tenure on which land was held; was there any code in existence under which property was held?

The CHAIRMAN:—I have no right to judge you in any difficulty. You are amenable to your own Consul.

PERE AYMERI had always hitherto believed that he was living under the Land Regulations, inasmuch as they bore the signature of the Ministers at Peking. Every one had always believed them valid hitherto.

The CHAIRMAN could not give any further explanation. He had merely heard that they had been rejected at Paris.

M. MEYNARD supposed there must be some regulations. They must be living under some law.

M. MOREL thought they had nothing to do with this question, and had better resume the topic to discuss which they had met. The proposition had been made, that the Municipality should be the proprietor of any wharves to be constructed. But to accomplish this, the Municipality must borrow largely, and would thus place itself in as bad a financial position as the neighbouring Council. The two wharf companies now existing at Shanghai, were failures. The shares of the Shanghai Wharf Company were not worth half what they had been; and the Hong-qua Wharf was making no returns at all. On the other hand, private wharves supported by the business of large houses were largely profitable. He would propose the following resolutions:—

1. That the resolutions passed at the Land Renters' meeting held on the 31st March 1861 with regard to the establishment of wharves, be cancelled.

2. That all proprietors of lots shall have the right to build wharves and jetties in front of their property, and to protect them with sheds if they wish.

3. That plans of any wharves proposed to be erected shall be first submitted to the Municipal Council and the Harbour Master for approval; the wharves not to project more than 200 feet from the bund; and the sheds not to exceed 15 feet in height from the bund level. The said wharves and sheds to be kept in good repair by the owners; and the latter to pay a tax of Tls. 2.50 per annum to the Municipality, for every foot of bund frontage occupied.

The conditions as to the length of the wharf had been authorized by the Taotai, and were, he thought, sufficiently liberal. The wharves must of course be constructed so as not to obstruct the river.

Mr. HANBURY seconded these resolutions.

Mr. TWOMBLEY was opposed to the insertion of any stipulation regarding the length of the jetties.

M. MOREL explained that constructors were not bound to make them 200 feet long; that was simply a limit which they were not to exceed.

Mr. TWOMBLEY did not like the restriction to 200 feet.

M. BRENIER objected that the details contemplated in M. Morel's proposition were not in accordance with the project of the *Messageries Impériales* Company, which was to build a wharf either of screw piles or wood, and a system of pontoons or bridges from the head of the piles projecting 200 feet into the river. If M. Morel's resolution were adopted, the project which it was his duty to submit would be gravely affected. It was better to leave all questions of detail for the Harbour Master, who had power to decide for the Chinese. In a general point of view the resolutions on indifferent questions could only be usefully decided by the Harbour Master.

M. MOREL reminded the meeting that they were not required to decide on the project of the M. I. Co., but on the acceptance of the rules. The M. I. Co. might not like these rules, but it was more reasonable that they should change their plans to meet the rules, than that the rules should be made to suit them.

Mr. MEYNARD thought clearly, that the old Regulations having been upset, it was for the Land Renters to adopt new ones and for the M. I. Co. to conform to them.

The CHAIRMAN said it did not belong to the Land Renters to authorize the construction of jetties to a length of 200 or 300 feet; and any decision which they might come to on that point would therefore have no effect. All that they had to decide was, whether wharves should be built on the river shore or not.

M. MOREL then would take out the paragraph restricting the length of the wharves or jetties to 200 feet.

Mr. TWOMBLEY did not know why a man using his money in any commercial transaction should be subjected to so many restrictions. It was only yesterday that it had been positively declared at the meeting of English and American Land Renters that the Municipality had no authority over so much of the bund as lay in the front of the lots, but only over the portions in front of streets. He should oppose class legislation; but should strongly uphold the general measure.

Some further objections were raised on the plea that the construction of sheds on the shore deprived the public of an agreeable promenade. But M. MOREL urged that the Municipality would derive so large a revenue from the construction of those wharves that they would be able to provide agreeable promenades elsewhere. The revenue would not be confined to the actual sum received from the wharves; but he trusted that by increasing the prosperity of the settlement they would increase the population, and raise the value of property. If the project of the *Town Dues* were ever carried out in the neighbouring settlement, the wharves on the French side would attract a large business.

Mr. TWOMBLEY urged that the improvement which might be made in this respect should be subject only to the same taxation as any other improvements. Wharfage dues never had been collected before; and the English Land Renters had recently expressed their conviction that the land in front of the bund belonged to the proprietors of bund lots.

Mr. KESWICK did not think the decision arrived at yesterday was quite as Mr. Twombley had put it. It referred to land which might be subsequently acquired.

Mr. TWOMBLEY considered it had been decided that the Land Renters could not interfere with the land in front of anybody's lot. The effect of a heavy tax on wharves in the French settlement would be to drive business towards the American wharves which were free. He would like to know whether a larger sum would be realized by taxing the real estate as represented by wharf improvement, or by the proposed T. 2.50 per foot.

M. MEYNARD did not see, as the construction of wharves prevented the public from enjoying the bund, why they should not be recompensed by a tax.

The CHAIRMAN held the same view.

The first of M. Morel's propositions was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. TWOMBLEY urged the omission of the word "shall" from the proposition.

Mr. HANBURY said Mr. Twombley should have forgotten the case recently decided in the Supreme Court. It could not be said proprietors *had* a right to construct wharves in front of the bund, but the Land Renters wished to concede that right, and the reading "shall have," was therefore correct.

The sense of the meeting was taken in regard to the omission of the word "shall" and it was decided that it should be retained.

Mr. TYSON said that it had been decided by the case in question that if the Land did not belong to the owners of front lots, it belonged to the Chinese government. The municipality therefore had no right to give it.

Mr. HANBURY said the Harbour Master had recently said he did not consider the land in front of the bund under his control, but under that of the municipality, and what applied to the English must apply to the French settlement.

Mr. TWOMBLEY proposed the following as an amendment on M. Morel's resolutions:—

That the right of opening and controlling streets, carries with it the right of extending such streets to low water mark, and of jurisdiction over same as public landing places. Every owner of a Bund lot has the right of use of so much of the front of the Bund, as lies immediately in front of his lot in such manner and for such purposes as he may deem expedient, and not inconsistent with the public good.

Mr. DIXWELL seconded these proposals.

The CHAIRMAN insisted that this was an affair of Land Regulations and beyond the right of the meeting to entertain.

M. MOREL objected that Mr. Twombley's proposal should give the proprietors of front lots a right to use all the bund except the portions in front of streets.

Mr. TWOMBLEY's amendment was then put, and carried by 24 votes against 23.

Mr. COWIE suggested that proposals for the construction of wharves should be submitted for the approval of the Land Renters at a meeting specially convened for the purpose, and that three months' notice of such meeting should in all cases be given. To did not wish to incommode the M. I. Company, and he therefore thought that this proposition, if agreed to, should be brought into force subsequently to the issue of a formal permission to the M. I. Company to carry out their present wishes.

M. MOREL's second proposition was then put to the meeting and carried.

M. MOREL then read Resolution No. 3, providing that all plans of intended wharves should be submitted to the Municipal Council and Harbour Master, that on no wharf should sheds more than fifteen English feet in height be erected, and that an annual tax of Tls. 2.50 per running foot of bund line occupied should be levied.

Mr. BERNARD suggested that each clause should be put separately, and this, after some discussion, was agreed to.

Mr. TWOMBLEY thought reference to the Harbour Master was unnecessary, as that official claimed no right over the beach ground or bund line, and would only interfere in cases where wharves were run into deep water. It seemed to him (the speaker) that the right to erect wharves was either one which every body possessed independent of authority, or rested with the Chinese authorities or land-renters. All three suppositions could not be correct, as if the land-renters had the right, the Chinese, or their representative the Harbour Master, had not, and *vice versâ*.

M. MOREL read the conditions imposed by the Harbour Master on the erection of wharves or jetties, and said that they appeared to him so little cumbrassing that he had thought it better to make a reference to the Harbour Master necessary.

Mr. TWOMBLEY said the Harbour Master had neither the wish nor, in fact, the right, to interfere, and his name should be struck out.

Mr. MEYNARD supported Mr. Twombley's suggestion.

The CHAIRMAN thought the matter of little moment, because unless the wharves erected were likely to damage the river the Harbour Master would not interfere; and if they did appear likely to do so, it would be his duty to place a veto on their construction, or upon their use if constructed. He would suggest that while the land-renters accept the approval of the Harbour Master, they abstain from laying down that that approval is actually indispensable.

Mr. YATES having seconded M. Morel's third Resolution, Clause 1 was passed.

M. BRENIER proposed that Clause 2 be omitted, as, since the plans were to be submitted to the Municipal Council and the Harbour Master, it was unnecessary for the land-renters to lay down minute rules as to the construction of proposed wharves.

M. MEYNARD thought that all wharves should be covered in.

Mr. TYSON agreed with M. Meynard, but thought that the sheds erected should only be roofed, and not built in at the sides.

M. BRENIER's motion having been seconded by Mr. Twombly was finally carried, and Clause 2 was struck out.

Mr. BERNARD thought that it would be impossible to levy a uniform annual tax of Tls. 2.50 per running foot of bund line, as those who erect covered wharves ought certainly to pay a larger amount than those whose wharves are open.

Mr. YATES considered that the renters were trenching on the prerogative of the Municipal Council in levying a tax.

Mr. ALLEN proposed and Mr Tyson seconded.

That wharves and landing stages shall be kept in repair by the owners, who shall pay a tax equivalent to that levied on rentals.

M. MOREL thought that insuperable difficulties would be found in the way of any such measure

Mr. TWOMBLEY said that property on the bund, house, godowns, wharf, &c, should all be estimated in a lump, assessed as a whole, and taxed accordingly to a valuation based on the same principles as those which guide the assessment of other property. He would put this suggestion into the form of a substantive resolution as follows:—

That wharves and landing stages constructed on the French Concession be kept in an efficient state of repair, and be subject to the same percentage of taxation as land lots.

This was seconded by Mr. WIGHALL.

Mr. MOREL proposed as an amendment:—

That wharves and landing stages shall be kept in good repair by the owners who shall pay a tax of Tls. 2.50 per annum to the Municipal Council for every running foot of land frontage occupied.

This was seconded by Mr. BERNARD and carried unanimously.

After a few remarks by M. l'Abbé Aymeri relative to the extension of the bund, the meeting separated.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPER AND BAKERS,
BRADE AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAI.

WATSON, CLEAVE & Co.
Chemists & Druggists,
NANKIN ROAD, NEAR THE BUND,
SHANGHAI.
大藥房
jn 612 Shanghai, 1st October, 1864.

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Is the great remedy for
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It is the Physician's cure for
GOUT,
RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL, and other complains of the Bladder, and in cases of
Fever and Feverish Irritability of the Skin
it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms
A Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient.
Prepared by
DINNEFORD & Co.
Chemists, London.
And Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
CAUTION.—Ask for *Dinneford's Magnesia*, and see that
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A. S. WATSON,—*Agent, Hongkong.*
23dc-66 669 December 23rd, 1865.

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tf 650

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cordial of the Benedictine Monks of the Abbey of Fecamp.

THIS Liqueur which dates from 1510, is Tonic, Anti-apoplectic, Digestive, and of an exquisite flavour. The Salutary Plants of which it is composed are gathered on the Cliffs of Normandy, they possess all the vivifying emanations of the Northern Sea, and compose one of the best Cordials and one of the most efficacious preservatives against epidemic diseases.

Latterly the French Medical men have almost unanimously prescribed it for patients who by their gastric tendency were more subject to attacks of FEVER AND CHOLERA. May be had of

A. Logrand Aîné, at Fecamp,
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This Liqueur may be found all over the World at the Principal Wine and Spirit Merchants, Pharmaceutists, Confectioners, Grocers, and Dealers in Provisions in General, &c.
27ja 689 January 27th, 1866.

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24ma-6t 642 September 30th, 1865.

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Violet Vinegar.—For the toilet, most exquisitely perfumed, gives new life to the epidermis, renders the skin soft and delicate; and removes effectually spots and pimples of every description.
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Lettuce Juice Soap.—Adopted by all the fashionable world for the brilliancy it imparts to the skin.
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Modulino Oil.—For beautifying the hair specially perfumed with *Violettes de Parme*, unequalled for softness and delicacy of perfume and is adopted for this reason by all the elegants of the day. It is a most precious toilet article;—no toilet table is complete without it.
Hygienic Elixirs and Powders.—For the teeth. These products render the teeth most brilliant, sweeten and perfume the breath, and give a healthy rose color to the gums.
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tf 615 30th September, 1865.

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(FREE FROM ADULTERATION),
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
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CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

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Their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, and in Oak Casks by means of PLAIN STEAM COILS, thus avoiding all possibility of contract with COPPER, or any other injurious metal; and they are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

Oxford Sausages, Patent Preserved Hams Cheese and Bacon, Yorkshire Game and Pork Pates, Fresh Oysters in Tins, Salmon Cutlets, Whitebait, Fillets of Soles, Bologna Sausages, Herrings & la Sardines, Soupes Meats, and Vegetables in Tins, Fruits in Syrup, also in Noyeau and Brandy, Crystallized Fruits, all of which as well as many other articles too numerous as include in an advertisement, they can strongly recommend. Their Salad Oil is the finest imported.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, Caution:—Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Soyer's Sauces, Relish and Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Royal, Osborne Sauce, Captain White's Oriental Pickle Curry Powder and Paste, and Mulligatawny Paste, Grimwade's Desiccated Milk, and for Masson's French Chocolate.
22sp-66 643 22nd April, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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International Exhibition of 1862.
PRIZE MEDAL
AWARDED TO
J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
FOR
PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HATS AND HELMETS,

As the only suitable Head-dress for India and Tropical climates, being not only the coolest and most comfortable, but also by far the most durable, and consequently the Cheapest Head-dress in use.

The Patent Air-Chamber Hat and Helmets may be obtained by the Public of several of the principal Hatters, &c., in London, and the chief towns of India, and by the Trade of the Patentees—

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
Wholesale Manufacturers of HELMETS and HATS of all kinds.
GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET (8), LONDON.
25my o-a-w 6-4 November 25th, 1865.

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New and most valuable Medicines, for hitherto intractable and incurable Diseases.

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No more Cod Liver Oil,—Syrup of Iodised Horse-Radish.
Prepared by GRIMAULT & Co.

According to the Certificates of the physicians of Paris Hospitals detailed in the prospectus, and with the approbation of several Academies, this Syrup is employed with the greatest success in place of Cod Liver Oil, to which it is really superior. It cures diseases of the chest, scrofula, lymphatic disorders, green sickness, general debility, and loss of appetite; it regenerates the constitution by purifying the blood; and is, in a word, the most powerful depurative known. It never fatigues the stomach and bowels like the Iodide of Potassium and the Iodide of Iron, and is administered with the greatest efficacy to young children subject to humours, or obstruction of the glands. DR. CAZENAVE, of St. Louis Hospital, Paris, recommends it particularly in cutaneous diseases, conjointly with the pills which bear his name.

No more Consumption.
Diseases of the Chest.—Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime, manufactured by GRIMAULT & Co., Chemists of Rue de la Feuillade, Paris. This new medicine, which is delicious to the palate, is a sovereign remedy for coughs, colds, irritation of the lungs, and is also an excellent remedy in cases of consumption. Under its influence the cough abates, nocturnal perspirations cease, and the patient rapidly recovers health and flesh.

No more Indigestion or Dyspepsia.
Digestive Elixir of Pepsine, prepared by GRIMAULT & Co. Chemists, 7 Rue de la Feuillade, Paris. Pepsine is the gastric juice itself, or rather the active principle purified, which digests food in the stomach. When from various causes the supply of the digestive fluid is too small, the inevitable consequences are bad digestion, gastritis, gastralgia, inflammation of the mucous coats of the stomach and bowels, heartburn, anæmia, loss of strength, and in females general derangement. The *Elixir of Pepsine*, which is sanctioned by the approbation of the Paris Academy of Medicine, speedily cures all such diseases, and prevents vomiting during pregnancy.

No more poverty of the Blood and Pale Complexion.
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And every good druggist.
tf 644 30th September, 1865.

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From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared	Destination	Congou.	Souchong.	Dust.	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report,			222873.81	...	...	...	...	223350.78	1343.04	2293.94	23074.69	12682.48	49.75	3122.97	6847.08	17580.09	77003.04
Jubilee,	Mar. 10	London	3036.83	...	447.97	29.00	...	3884.38	...	...	823.29	841.30	...	76.16	191.15	382.21	2314.11
			...	...	847.55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			225910.64	...	1295.52	29.00	...	227235.16	1343.04	2293.94	23897.98	13523.78	49.75	3199.13	7038.23	17962.30	79317.15
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship	Cleared	Destination	Congou	Souchong	Oolong.	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report,			4200.42	...	...	51.30	14710.08	16961.80	20.58	160.64	9.34	2125.88	...	...	2.00	...	2318.43
Suwonada,	Feb. 21	Hongkong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.11	24.81	28.92
Mona,	Mar. 5	do.	...	...	...	...	96.00	96.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suwonada,	,, 9	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.55	...	...	...	...	19.55
Cadiz,	,, 15	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97.04	...	...	...	...	97.04
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			4200.42	...	...	51.30	11806.08	16057.80	20.58	160.64	9.34	2242.47	...	...	6.11	24.81	2463.94

UNITED STATES.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Souchong.	Oolong.	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report,			2459.35	...	...	...	...	2459.35	2652.07	334.89	45255.25	9188.29	887.55	5348.92	9244.64	10735.12	83646.73
Resolute,	Mar. 15	New York,	...	...	...	...	...	...	120.00	...	3007.30	539.88	38.68	412.86	429.75	506.23	5054.70
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			2459.35	...	...	...	...	2459.35	2772.07	334.89	48262.55	9728.17	926.23	5761.78	9674.39	11241.35	88701.43

SILK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship	Cleared	Destination	Raw		Thrown		Total.		Japan Re-exports		Japan Transhipment		Coarse.		Refuse.		Cocoons.	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Pls.	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs.
Total as per last Report			34257	27313.80	38	35.13	34295	27349.02	129	102.25	4461	...	18.53		1118	2170.40	.....	
Singapore,	Mar. 5	Great Britain	14	12.41	...	...	14	12.41	...	...	...	...	.....		...	...	.....	
Cadiz,	,, 15	do	110	92.60	...	...	110	92.60	...	...	...	...	.....		...	...	.....	
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	...	.....	
			34381	27418.90	38	35.13	34419	27454.03	129	102.25	4461	...	18.53		1118	2170.40	.....	
			.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....		...	.....	.....	

THE CONTINENT.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination	Raw		Thrown		Total		Japan Re-exports		Japan Transhipment		Coarse		Refuse		Cocoons	
			Bales.	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls	Pls.	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Piculs
Total as per last Report			6513	5170.54	49	42.77	6562	5213.31	162	128.06	1269	.....	52	44.12	14	25.65		166.86
Cadiz,	Mar. 15	France	47	37.54	...	...	47	37.54	...	...	...	.....	.....		...	...	.....	
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....		...	...	.....	
			6560	6208.08	49	42.77	6609	6250.85	162	128.06	1269	.....	52	44.12	14	25.65		166.86
			.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	

HONGKONG & COAST PORTS.

Ship	Cleared	Destination	Raw		Thrown		Total		Japan Re-exports		Japan Transhipment		Coarse.		Refuse		Cocoons	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Pls.	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs
Total as per last Rpt.			38	30.14	.....		38	30.14	.....		.....		...		.....		.....	
Mona,	Mar. 5	Hongkong,	2	2.58	.....		2	2.58	.....		.....		1	0.80	.....		.....	
			.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		...		.....		.....	
			40	32.72	.....		40	32.72	.....		.....		1	0.80	.....		.....	

UNITED STATES.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination	Raw.		Thrown.		Total.		Japan Re-exports		Japan Transhipment		Coarse		Refuse		Cocoons	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Pls	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs
Resolute ..	Mar. 15	New York	...	...	.....		...	...	****		****		..	..	37	85.00		****

TO INDIA.

Ship	Cleared	Destination	Raw		Thrown	Total		Japan Re-export	Japan Transhipment	Coarse	Refuse	Cocoons
Total as per last Report			16	20.24	.....	16	20.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cadiz,	Mar. 15	Bombay	48	38.15	.....	48	38.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			.....		.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			64	58.39		64	58.39					

TO MANILA.

Ship	Cleared	Destination	Raw	Thrown	Total	Japan Re-export	Japan Transhipment	Coarse	Refuse	Cocoons
Total as per last Report			.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shanghai	Feb. 15	Manila	33	26.40	33	26.40	.....	.....	.....	.....

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared	Great Britain. Export	Re-export	Transhipped	Hongkong. Export	Re-export	Transhipped	Coast Ports. Export	Re-export	Transhipped	Japan. Export	Re-export	Transhipped	America. Export	Re-export	Transhipped	Total Piculs.
Total as per last Report,		9,618	...	...	56,124	3,447	1,767	39,554	1093	...	375	...	...	...	...	...	112,013
Seawell,	Mar. 6	3,844	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,844
Sarah Scott,	... 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	228	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	228
Amoy Trader,	... 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Sexton,	... 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133
Cadiz,	... 15	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
John Bunyan,	... 15	...	...	...	310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	310
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		13,462	...	...	56,504	3,447	1,767	39,926	1,093	...	375	...	...	...	...	...	116,609

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OPIUM.

OPIUM RETURN FOR WEEK ENDING 10TH MARCH, 1866.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.	Turkey. Chests.	Turkey. Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	71	71.00	178	213.60	5	6.00	...	...
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessel or landed	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imported direct to the shore	....	....	10	12.00	...	...	...	...
Total	71	71.00	188	225.60	5	6.00	...	...

Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.	Persian. Chests.	Persian. Weight.
	174	17.50	165	198.00	13	15.60	1	1.00

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang. Chests.	Chinkiang. Weight	Kiukiang. Chests.	Kiukiang. Weight.	Hankow. Chests.	Hankow. Weight.	Chefoo. Chests.	Chefoo. Weight	Tientsin. Chests.	Tientsin. Weight.	Newchwang. Chests.	Newchwang. Weight	Ningpo. Chests.	Ningpo. Weight.	Foochow. Chests.	Foochow. Weight.	Hongkong. Chests.	Hongkong. Weight.	Takao. Chests.	Takao. Weight.	Total. Chests.	Total. Weight.
Malwa	43	43.00	47	47.00	143	143.00	8	8.00	20	20.00	74	74.00	20	20.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	355	355.00
Patna	12	14.40	...	...	3	3.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	27.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	45.60
Benares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	12.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	12.00
Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5.00
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	55	57.40	47	47.00	146	146.60	8	8.00	30	32.00	74	74.00	48	52.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	408	417.60

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
March 9	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	March 8	General	Russell and Co
... 9	Peterborough	Br bark	560	Orchard	Fuchau	Feby 28	Poles	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 9	Columbine	Dut bark	505	Malbrance	Newcastle	Sept 7	Coals	Siemssen and Co
... 10	Express	Br str	290	Whitelow	Ningpo	March 9	General	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 10	Hiroko	Br str	1630	McQueen	Hankow	... 8	do	Dent and Co
... 11	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	10	do	Russell and Co
... 11	Moyune	Am str	700	Johnson	Hankow	... 8	do	Russell and Co
... 12	Princess	Ham brig	212	Jacobson	Hollo	Feby 9	Sugar	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 12	Tun-sin	Br str	610	Bound	Ningpo	March 11	General	Geo. Barnet and Co
... 12	Taeping	Br ship	767	Mackinnon	London			Gilman and Co
... 12	Akitudo	Br bark	369	Scott	Nagasaki	March 7	General	John Thorne
... 13	Express	Br str	290	Whitelow	Ningpo	... 12	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 13	Dunbarton	Br str	944	Shaw	Hongkong	7	do	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 13	Emerald	Br bark	606	McKenzie	Sunderland	Sept 11	Coals	Alabboy Dadabboy and Co
... 13	Aurora	Br brig	227	Lessing	Sydney	Dec 28	do	Frazar and Co
... 13	Napoleon III.	Br ship	780	Mowatt	Fuchau	March 1	Poles	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 13	Paou Shun	Chi str	500	Horo	Ningpo	... 10		Chinese Government
... 14	Hiogo	Br str	292	Pritchard	Nagasaki	... 11	General	T. Kroes and Co
... 14	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	... 13	do	Russell and Co
... 14	Vanguard	Br ship	626	Scott	Cardiff	Oct 31	Coals	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 14	Chinaman	Br ship	667	Downie	Fuchau	March 1	Poles	Master
... 14	Cormorant	H B M S		Broad	Fuchau	... 10		
... 14	Simoda	Fr ship	650	Dreguise	Fuchau	Feby 25	Poles	Dow and Co
... 15	Bessie Searight	Prus brig	130	Tinun	Keelung	March 8	Coals	Eduard Schellhaas and Co
... 15	Catherina	Ham bqe	300	Gram	Hamburgh	Nov 5	General	Telge, Nölting and Co
... 15	Coromandel	Br ship	735	Smith	Fuchau	Feby 26	do	Master
... 15	Express	Br str	290	Whitelow	Ningpo	March 14	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatched by.
March 9	Lizzie Allen	Br sch	325	Dunn	Fuchau	Sundries, etc.	Master
... 9	Talwah	Am str	245	Andrews	Hankow & Ports		H. Fogg and Co
... 9	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 9	Cadiz	Br str	481	Bluett	Hongkong	Tea, etc.	Wm. Davison, for the Agent
... 11	Huquong	Am str	1383	Simmons	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 11	Kiang-loong	Am str	946	West	Hankow & Ports		Augustine Heard and Co
... 11	Yeddo	Br str	291	Laity	Chefoo & Tientsin	Part of Original, etc.	W. R. Adamson and Co
... 11	Express	Br str	290	Whitelow	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 11	Dolphin	Br bark	396	Withers	Nagasaki	Sundries, etc.	Dent and Co
... 11	Elizabeth	Br bark	442	Moore	Chefoo	Ballast	A. R. Tilby and Co
... 11	Libra	Dut brig	240	Dirksen	Newchwang	Sundries, etc.	T. Kroes and Co
... 12	Monarchy	Br ship	701	Day	Taku	Ballast	Dent and Co
... 12	Min	Br ship	628	Smith	Taku	do.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 12	Moldavian	Br bark	386	Blackburn	Newchwang	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 12	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	do.	Russell and Co
... 13	Calypso	Am bark	566	Ring	Newchwang	Sundries	Augustine Heard and Co
... 13	Ouzuri	Br bark	233	Paton	Newchwang	Opium, etc.	A. R. Tilby and Co
... 13	Kirkland	Br bark	453	Colledge	Newchwang	Opium	J. H. Wignall and Co
... 13	John Bunyan	Br ship	520	Allen	Swatow	Cotton, etc.	Reid and Co
... 13	Seaton	Br bark	402	Lapurrish	Swatow	do.	A. R. Tilby and Co
... 13	Bob Tail Nag	Br sch	170	Fox	Tientsin	Sundries, etc.	Buissonnet and Co
... 13	Express	Br str	290	Whitelow	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 13	Antipodes	Br bark	592	Woodruff	Taku	Ballast	Shaw, Brothers and Co
... 14	Sea Witch	Br bark	273	Wallerand	Newchwang	Re-exports	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 14	Amey Truler	Prus brig	109	Hughes	Amoy	Cotton, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 14	Ta-pang-nyo	Br str	517	Grindell	Tientsin via Chefoo	Part of Original, etc.	Trautmann and Co
... 14	Confucius	Chi str	265	McCuslin	Cruise		Chinese Government
... 14	Pluto	Chi str		Parkes	Cruise		Chinese Government
... 15	Hiroko	Br str	1630	McQueen	Hankow & Ports		Dent and Co
... 15	Moyune	Am str	700	Johnson	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 15	Sterling	Am str	309		Kiukiang	Ballast	Russell and Co
... 15	Tun-sin	Br str	610	Bound	Hankow & Ports		Geo. Barnet and Co
... 15	Gabalva	Br bqe	419	Way	Newchwang	Re-exports	Bourjau, Hübener and Co
... 15	Resolute	Br ship	634	Holt	New York	Tea, Silk, Sun. & Re-ex	Gilman and Co
... 15	Express	Br str	290	Whitelow	Ningpo	Opium & Re-exports	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG, MARCH 17, 1866.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No. & Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tons.	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
3 p	Anna		Am str	70	Apr 12	Chinkiang	H. Fogg and Co.		Laid up
1 s	China	Schroon	Br str	25			Trautmann and Co.		
2 p	Chusan	Burdis	Br str	434	Feb 4	Nagasaki	E. A. Reynolds		Ft or Ch
6 p	City of Nantes	Gibson	Br str	204	Feb 15	Chefoo	Dow and Co.	Chefoo & Tientsin	Immediately
9 c	Dumbarton	Shaw	Br str	941	Mar 13	Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	Taku v. Chefoo	18th instant
4 s	Faust		— str	30					Laid up
Woosung	Fenella		Chi str	179	Jan 5	Chusan	Chinese Government		
4 p	Fire Queen	Gray	Am str	1123	Feb 18	Yungtsze	Russell and Co.		Repairing
1 s	Gazelle	Smith	Br str	20	July 6	Sedong	Wm. Pustau and Co.		Laid up
P & O M	Granada	Cates	Br str	386	Feb 22	Yokohama	Wm. Davison, for Agt.	Chefoo & N'chwang	To-day
4 s	Grete	Godow	Prus str	30	Jan 13		Wm. Pustau and Co.		Laid up
4 s	Henchow	Comstock	Am str	30		Sedong	Faulds		
Woosung	Hercules		Chi str		Feb 9	Cruise			
6 p	Hiogo	Pritchard	Br str	292	Mar 14	Nagasaki	T. Kroes and Co		
4 p	Island Queen		Br str	129			P. R. Gamwell		Laid up
O D	Kiangse	Law	Am str	574	Mar 11	Ningpo	Russell and Co		
M I M	Labourdonnais	Pellasot	Fr str	871	Mar 6	Hongkong	Messageries Imperiales	H'kong with Mails	2 half Japan Mail
6 p	Mercury		Br str	138	June 28	Ningpo	Reid and Co.		Laid up
P & O M	Nepaul	Davis	Br str	541	Mar 7	Hongkong	Wm. Davison, for Agt.	Yokohama	18th instant
5 p	Paou Shun	Horo	Chi str	500	Mar 13	Ningpo	Chinese Government		
4 p	Paw-loong	Simmons	Am str	80		Wreck of *Wokee*	Faulds		
1 s	Shanyuan		Br str	30			Trautmann and Co.		Laid up
4 p	Szechuen	Perkins	Am str	513	Jan 10	Ningpo	Russell and Co.		Repairing
1 s	Tanqual	Lynch	Br str	20		Hangchow			Laid up
1 s	Taurus	Smith	Br str	25					"
1 s	Tautlee	Tubbs	Am str	60	Feb 19	Soochow	Russell and Co.		"
5 p	Wan-Loong-Foi	Merrills	Br str	45	Sept 10	Launched	Geo. Barnet and Co.		"
7 p	Whampoa		Br str	116	Dec 25	Ningpo	David Sassoon, Sons and Co		"
6 p	Woosung	Hallett	Am str	701	Jan 13				"

29 STEAMERS

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MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

No.&Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tons	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
7 s	Akiudo	Scott	Br barq	369	Mar 12	Nagasaki	John Thorne	Swatow	Early
7 s	Ann Adamson	Hutton	Br barq	400	Feb 26	Vancouver Island	Frazar and Co		Discharging
2 s	Aurora	Lessing	Br bg	227	Mar 13	Sydney	Frazar and Co	Newchwang	Early
	Bessie Searight	Tinun	Peruv bg	130	Mar 16	Keelung	Eduard Schellhas and Co		Ft or Ch
9 c	Bolina	Russell	Br barq	433	Aug 22	Yokohama			
7 s	Burdwan	Douglas	Br sh	803	Mar 7	London	Dent and Co		Ft or Ch
	Catherina	Gram	Ham barq	300	Mar 16	Hamburgh	Telge, Nölting and Co		
1 p	Chinaman	Downie	Br sh	667	Mar 14	Fuchau	Master		Discharging
7 s	Columbine	Malbrance	Dut barq	505	Mar 6	Newcastle	Siemssen and Co		"
	Coromandel	Smith	Br sh	735	Mar 16	Fuchau	Master		"
H C	Drusus	Hansford	Br barq	3	Mar 4	Yokohama	Augustine Heard and Co	Nagasaki	Early
3 s	Duck	Lorenzo	Br sch	1	July 21	Fuchau	P. F. Cuna and Co		Laid up
7 c	Emerald	McKenzie	Br barq		Mar 13	Sunderland	A. Habibhhoy		Discharging
1 c	Eunice Nichols	Barry	Br sh	1062	Feb 18	Fuchau	Dow and Co		Ft or Ch
2 s	F. Reck	Steckmann	Bre barq	500	Mar	New York	Eduard Schellhas and Co	Swatow	Early
6 s	Feronia	Sullivan	Br barq	328	Feb 27	Sydney	Russell and Co	Newchwang	Cld. 16th inst
1 c	Finzel	Hicks	Br barq	377	Mar 5	Fuchau	Dow and Co		Ft or Ch
9 c	Glasgow	Smith	Br sh	1177	Feb 26	Cardiff	Gibb, Livingston and Co		Discharging
7 s	Ironside	Clare	Br sh	999	Feb 6	Cardiff	Siemssen and Co		Ft or Ch
8 c	James Wishart	Buchanan	Br sh	776	Feb 11	Swansea	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
1 p	Janet Mitchell	Hollman	Br sh	711	Feb 23	Newport	A. Habibhhoy		Discharging
8 c	John Stevenson	Westley	Br	392	Mar 1	Sydney	Frazar and Co		
7 c	Kaffir Chief	Catto	Br sch	186	Oct 18	Hakodadi	Shaw, Brothers and Co	Tientsin	Immediately
6 s	Keen-ta	Holmes	Br barq	286	Feb 1	Swatow	Capt. Patridge		
3 s	Lansdowne	Spowart	Br sh	715	Feb 6	London	W. R. Adamson and Co	Taku	Cld. 16th inst
2 c	Lockett	Topham	Br sh	615	Feb 11	Liverpool	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Liverpool	Early
2 c	Maiden Queen	Smith	Br sh	815	Jan 28	London	Buissonet and Co	Liverpool	Early
8 s	Medina	Le Fevvro	Br barq	358	Feb 27	Yokohama	F. R. Gamwell	Fuchau	Early
1 c	Naomi	Sayers	Br sh	710	Feb 28	Sydney	Master		Discharging
1 p	Napoleon III	Mowett	Br sh	780	Mar 13	Fuchau	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
1 c	Nellie Abbott	Jordon	Am barq	438	Feb 26	Sydney	Frazar and Co	Newchwang	Early
2 s	Oscar Vidal	Benz	Ham barq	295	Feb 20	Ningpo	Siemssen and Co	Tientsin	Immediately
1 c	Peterborough	Orchard	Br barq	500	Mar 9	Fuchau	Jardine, Matheson and Co		Ft or Ch
8 s	Petrel	Jervis	Br sch	267	May 31	Hakodadi	Dent and Co		Laid up
6 s	Prefet P. Feart	Picard	Fr barq	447	Feb 25	Sydney	Frazar and Co	Swatow	Early
7 s	Princess	Jacobson	Ham bg	212	Mar 12	Iloilo	Wm. Pustau and Co	Taku	Early
	Simoda	Dreguise	Fr sh	650	Mar 14	Fuchau	Dow and Co		Discharging
3 c	Taeping	Mackinnon	Br sh	767	Mar 12	London	Gilman and Co		"
2 p	Vanguard	Scott	Br sh	626	Mar 14	Cardiff	Jardine, Matheson and Co		"
2 c	Whampoa	Carter	Br sh	1197	Feb 9	Cardiff	Jardine, Matheson and Co		Ft or Ch
9 c	Winona	Lunt	Am sh	1150	Feb 14	Cardiff	Master		Discharging

41 VESSELS

TUG BOATS PLYING FOR HIRE.

No.&Sec	Name.	Commander.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Agents.
	Bunker Hill,		American steamer	63	J. H. Wignall & Co.
	Emperor,	M. A. Williams,	British steamer	106	
	Fei Yuen,	Erickson,	British steamer	50	Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company
	Fokelin,	Kofod,	British steamer	70	Captain Patridge
	Martin White,	Peble,	American steamer	100	H. Fogg & Co.
	Sampson,	Ryder,	British steamer	81	Hunt & Co.
	Titan,	Guilett,	British steamer		Smith, Kennedy & Co.

HULKS.

No.&Sec	Name.	Commander.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Agents.
6 p	Berwick Walls,	Barclay,	Floating Hospital		
6 p	Bethel,				
6 p	Kingsan,	Brown,	American ship		Augustine Heard & Co.
1 s	Lady McNaughten,	Green,	British ship	570	M. I. Steam-ship Company
3 s	Louisa,		British ship	90	Wheelock Brothers
9 p	Melbourne,	Friday,	British barque	594	Shaw, Brothers & Co.
O U L	Ngapuhi,		British ship	545	Harbor Master
6 p	Nimrod,	Howard,	British barque	262	H. I. M.'s Customs
7 s	Rosa,	Richardson,			F. R. Gamwell
Tonkado	Sea Horse,				
Tonkado	Toy Fat,	Casslar.	Prussian barque	266	Wm. Pustau & Co.

MAN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

No.&Sec	Name.	No. of G. B.	Commander.	Flag & Rig.	Guns.	H. P.	Men.	Date of Arrival.	Where from
3 s	Acorn,	.....	Speer,	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....		Hospital Ship
4 c	Barrosa,	.....	Boys,	H. M. S.	21	400	275	Dec. 6	North
6 p	Cormorant,	.....	Brond,	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....	Mar 14	Fuchau
5 c	Manilla,	.....	Stewart,	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....	Feb. 28	Hankow
4 s	Starling,	.....	Tender Senior Officer	H. M. G. B.	2	.....	.....		
4 s	Wenzel,	.....	Daughty,	H. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	Jan. 14	
3 c	America,	.....		H. I. M. S.	.....	.....	.....		
2 s	Laplace,	.....	Amet,	H. I. M. S.	8	400	190	Aug. 1	Hongkong
2 s	Hongkong,	.....	Richy,	H. I. M. S.	1	.....	25		

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